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DEAF

American

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

October

1975

75c Per Copy

VIIth World Congress . . .

Secretary General Magarotto Responds
To Welcome At Opening Ceremonies



The Editor's Page

Editorials in Review

The Editor's Page is, intentionally or otherwise, a combination of several approaches—folksy comment, personal rambling and pointed editorials. Some of the latter have resulted in righteous indignation and veiled threats of retaliation, chiefly against the National Association of the Deaf, of which THE DEAF AMERICAN is its official publication.

We have taken pains, again and again, to point out that the Editor is responsible for the contents of THE DEAF AMERICAN and that the Editor's Page does not reflect "official" policy of the NAD. This is all the more important now that the Editor and the NAD President is the same person.

So far—in our opinion—the hats have been interchanged with care. If both hats are worn at the same time, it was by coincidence.

It would be necessary to do extensive research to document the following review—that of the Editor—but here goes:

1. **Standardization of the language of signs:** We still hold that some kind of standardization is overdue, regardless of who does it. Too many people and organizations are riding off in all directions—and vanishing in the horizon. The deaf, as we have pointed out, are the final judges of usage. And if the most prevalent organization of the deaf is not the focal point, who or what is?

2. **Postsecondary programs:** Despite laudable intentions, we have too many postsecondary programs competing for the limited number of qualified students. The non-postsecondary prospects, with a few exceptions, continue limited opportunities.

3. **Research:** Federal funding—on the grandiose scale of the 1960's—is passe and unlikely to be resurrected. Millions were expended with insignificant practical results. No apparent educational or rehabilitation advances were forthcoming. Down-to-earth follow-up, materials and facilities, were limited. Reports and recommendations had little, if any, practical applications or were unrealistic as to financial considerations at the state and local levels.

4. Rehabilitation and Services to the Low-Verbal

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Deaf: Results are spotty. Countless workshops and studies resulted in sound recommendations which were never implemented—or on limited scale. Needs have been fully investigated, but funds have been unavailable except for a few facilities which have been and still are—subject to short and limited lifespan.

5. **Too Many Organizations and/or Chiefs:** Federal funds or other impetus have given birth to many "professional" organizations with limited life spans. Once the funding is phased out, such organizations are on their own and in competition with similar organizations. Prestige (or status) is likely to be the governing factor, and when advice is offered that functions are identical or closely related, each organization (or its officers) chooses to go its merry way.

6. **Cultural Affairs:** Full cycle . . . we are back where we started. Where do we go from here? (See Doug Burke's Letter to the Editor in the September issue of the D.A.) Lofty aspirations got sidetracked . . . and were the deaf ready . . . was (and is) there a real need and/or desire? What do the deaf really want in theatrical and cultural programs?

We could expand the foregoing list of six headings to a dozen or so. For the time being, enough! Comments, anybody?

Ouch . . . !!!

We should have known better, with four decades or so of journalistic/printing experience. After month upon month of frustrations, the July-August issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN came out on schedule. We got the dummy for the September issue to the printers the last week of August (except for the centerfold "Hotline News" items), before the Labor Day weekend, in hopes that the September issue would be delivered to the mailers not later than September 20.

Our printers (since the September 1964 issue) let us down. First, a key staff member—a replacement for a long-time printer—left. Then the other pressman went on vacation. Result: Nothing done.

We have laid our cards on the table: If this, the October issue does not come out on time, we will have another printer despite the favorable rates and quality printing we have enjoyed since September 1964.

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Know-how Produces Versatile Craft...

By ROBERT PAGEL

The Wisconsin River winds many miles between the point where it begins near Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and its confluence with the mighty Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. It is a cantankerous river, given to running the gamut from potentially devastating floods in the spring to moving lazily along in the summer while exposing its many sandbars because of low water levels.

This river, especially the area immediately above and below Portage, Wisconsin, with its many and varied sloughs and channels, is "home" to a young deaf man and his home-made boat. He is James Ebneter, who attended the Wisconsin School for the Deaf at Delavan.

James has been employed as a maintenance painter at Lyons Metal Products Co., Montgomery, Illinois, for the past 12 years; however, his home is at Portage, where his mother lives, and his brother Kenneth is an amateur radio operator with call letters K9GSC. And that is where James can usually be found most any weekend from May into October, cruising the wide and beautiful Wisconsin river.

The air boat which Ebneter presently drives—the third one he has put together since 1970—uses a 16-foot Rhyian-Craft square bow aluminum boat with a 72-inch beam as its basis. The wide beam, flat bottom and light weight of this boat make it especially adaptable for great maneuverability and smooth operation in only inches of water and across sandbars and swamps.

Power for the rig is furnished by a 1966 four-cylinder, 130-horsepower Lycoming aircraft engine which Ebneter obtained as "salvage" for \$500. It utilizes a carburetor from a 1965 Valiant automobile, which he primes with one or two squirts of starting fluid when starting cold. Pis-

tons are a large five inches in diameter, which accounts for extensive heat build-up, which in turn is monitored by its own cylinder head temperature gauge. Other gauges on the control board register revolutions per minute (RPM), oil pressure and oil temperature. An oil cooler supplements natural air cooling to help keep operating temperature down.

A key-actuated ignition system drawing current from a 12-volt battery makes starting easy. Two distributors are used, one for each two cylinders. These, along with individual switches to each two cylinders, enables Ebneter to cut out two cylinders any time less speed is desired, as when approaching the boat landing. Speed of the engine is then reduced to around 650 RPM. Top speed is 55-60 miles per hour at 3800 RPM. That is fast for a pleasure boat, and Ebneter seldom "opens her up," preferring instead a cruising speed of about 35-40 MPH at around 2800 RPM. That's what he calls "average."

Gasoline consumption—the engine runs on regular grade automotive gas—is high. A 30-gallon truck tank installed compactly under the engine supporting framework holds enough for a 60-mile trip. This averages out to a notoriously low two miles per gallon. But a number of things contribute to this, such as weather (which affects engine operating temperature), speed, carburetion, etc. So the mileage figure is negotiable.

Rudders made from sheet plywood, and controlled by cables and pulleys from the steering wheel, do an excellent job of steering this air boat. In fact, the steering is so sensitive that the boat can almost "turn in its tracks" and reverse itself while just barely skimming the surface of

the water. This is something Ebneter likes to demonstrate to his passengers, but not before first telling them to "Hold on!"

All construction, including welding, was done by James himself. The engine is mounted on a framework of steel piping and angle iron, with the mounting bolts floating in rubber to ease vibration. The framework is connected to the transom of the boat in the rear and a pair of 2x6 oak cross beams in front.

The beams are bolted to the sides of the boat. Part of the steel framework forms a guard two-thirds of the way around the circumference of the propeller. While much of this surface is open now, Ebneter plans to enclose it further, for the sake of safety.

The driver's chair, which is nothing more than an aluminum lawn chair, is screwed to the floor frame of the boat. The back of this chair is directly in front of, and a bit under, the engine, which subjects the driver to the high noise level of the engine. Because of this, Ebneter usually wears a pair of ear protectors, since he is not totally deaf.

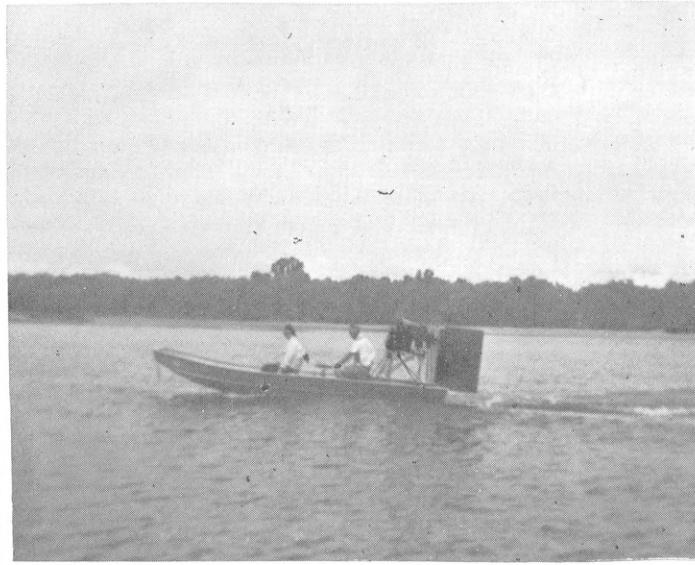
Inspiration for the air boats Ebneter has made came from a trip to Florida several years ago and a ride in one in the famed Everglades. His first boat was powered by a 1948 65-horsepower Continental aircraft engine. The second had a 1960 Corvair automobile engine for its power plant. He sold both of them before building his present boat, which he feels is his best one. He used the same type aluminum boat as the starting point for all three.

The boat carries Illinois registration numbers; however, James uses it exclusively on the Wisconsin River and keeps



Left: James Ebneter stands beside the air boat which he put together using a 16-foot aluminum boat, an aircraft engine, and assorted other parts. Right: Ebneter cruising up the Wisconsin River in his air boat. The passenger in the front seat is Barbara Denure, a young deaf friend.





Left: James at the controls of his air boat, but minus his ear protectors. The propeller is spinning behind him. His right hand is on the throttle and his left on the steering wheel. Right: The air boat beached on the shore of the Wisconsin River. The framework supporting the engine is clearly visible here.

it at his mother's home. With his previous boats he hit rocks in smaller Illinois rivers and punched holes in the bottom, so now he does his air-boating around his hometown. Also, smaller rivers and lakes are not suitable because of the noise factor.

The only "casualty" so far with his present boat was a nut coming loose and falling off the cylinder head, being hit by the propeller and driven through the

side of the boat. Fortunately the hole is high enough so that no leakage results.

Trailering and launching the air boat are no more difficult than with an ordinary 14-foot runabout in spite of the weight of the engine. Ebneter estimates the total weight of the rig at around 1500 pounds fully loaded. And, since he is so well-satisfied with it, he is not inclined to make any more of them. Another reason is the

high cost of parts. For example, a rebuilt distributor would cost around \$65, a propeller at least \$150 and an engine—if a suitable one could be found—is anybody's guess.

This writer has had several rides in James' air boat and can attest to the smoothness and ease of handling. And he believes it is testimony to the "savvy" which Ebneter used in putting it together.

Wisconsin Resolution Seeks Deaf Historical Museum

The following resolution was adopted by the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf at its 34th biennial convention in Eu Claire, June 26, 1975:

BILL 7 (Resolution No. 10)

Whereas, the history of mankind has been preserved and made known through the work of historical societies, archives, and museums in collecting, preserving and exhibiting memorabilia of the past; and

Whereas, such societies and facilities seek to promote appreciation of man's past heritage and understanding of present-day problems; and

Whereas, the history of the Wisconsin deaf has been generally not well-known to the public and also to a large percentage of state deaf residents; now therefore be it

Resolved that the WAD establish a historical commission for similar purposes and projects; and be it further

Resolved that this commission discuss with the WSD Superintendent the possibility of setting up and maintaining a Wisconsin Deaf Historical Museum at WSD, and work in cooperation with the State Historical Society in exhibiting its memorabilia in different parts of the state; and be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the WSD Superintendent, **The Wisconsin Times**, THE DEAF AMERICAN and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

NAD Executive Secretary Attends White House Meeting On Employment Of The Handicapped

Employment of the handicapped came under close scrutiny at an open and candid meeting held at the White House recently.

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary, National Association of the Deaf attended.

Federal officials engaged in frank discussions with 70 delegates of 45 organizations and employers of the handicapped at the session called "Tuesday at the White House," sponsored by the Office of Public Liaison under William J. Baroody, Jr., Assistant to the President.

Focus of the meeting was on the pending regulations to implement Sections 503 and 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, gave an overview of the Rehabilitation Act and addressed problems which led to its passage.

IXth Forum—COSD Series

Sponsored by the

**National Association of the Deaf
and Indiana Association of the Deaf**

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 23-26, 1976

Robert Chase, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards Administration, and Martin H. Gerry, Deputy Director of the Office for Civil Rights at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, discussed various difficult issues to be covered by pending regulations from their departments.

Audience participants called for a Presidential Executive Order covering the handicapped. Enforcement of the Rehabilitation Act should not be only complaint oriented, was also echoed by the audience participants.

Success stories of handicapped persons working in businesses should be given more publicity, according to participants at the conference.

Other Federal officials participating in the discussions were Dr. Theodore Marrs and Patricia (Pat) Lindh, both Special Assistants to the President.

Audience participants urged Federal officials to schedule future meetings on issues such as learning disabilities and barriers to the handicapped. Plans are now being developed to fulfill these requests, according to Karen Keesling, Director of the White House Office of Women's Programs.

The meeting was coordinated by Pat Lindh.

Defects Of The Spine Which Affect Some Deaf People: Klippel-Feil Syndrome and Scoliosis

By JANINE GILL and McCAY VERNON*

Some deaf and hearing impaired people have a very short neck which is often so stiff that it is difficult for them to turn their heads (Figures 1 & 2). These persons also have hair which usually appears to grow low on the neck (Figure 3). The condition which these symptoms represent is usually called Klippel-Feil syndrome.** Some forms of it are due to heredity. It occurs in about 1 out of 42,000 people (Luftman & Weintraub, 1951). The bones of the neck are joined abnormally close, resulting in the shortness of the neck.

This article will describe Klippel-Feil syndrome, explain some of the problems to the disorder, discuss treatment and outline a way to screen for it in deaf children.

Some Facts About Klippel-Feil Syndrome

All people who have Klippel-Feil syndrome are not deaf. Approximately 30 percent have hearing losses (Palant & Carter, 1972). Klippel-Feil syndrome seems to predominate in women (Jarvis & Sellars, 1974; Jaffee, 1968). No one knows how many deaf people have the condition, but everyone who has been around schools for the deaf has seen students with it. An estimate based on information available would approximate that 1 person in 125,000 has both Klippel-Feil syndrome and hearing impairment.

Along with the short, stiff neck and low hairline in the back, there are some other birth defects people with Klippel-Feil syndrome may have (Table). The most serious defect is spina bifida which is a cleft of the bony spine which commonly involves protrusion of the spinal cord to the surface (Jaffee, 1966). Twenty to fifty percent have serious curvature of the spine called scoliosis (Beals, 1973) and some have mild to severe heart or kidney problems (De los Arcos, et al., 1970). In certain cases those with curved spines have such a severe curvature that it cramps and distorts the organs of the chest.

Scoliosis (lateral rotary curvature of the spine) deserves special attention because it can often be treated if diagnosed early. If not diagnosed and treated early it can become worse. To be specific, in 75 percent of the persons born with scoliosis the spinal curvatures become more severe if they are not treated quickly and effectively (Konstuik, et al., 1973; Winter, 1973). Furthermore, the untreated person tends to have increasing pain as he or she gets older, usually from degenerative disc disease (Konstuik, et al., 1973).

Treatment

In and of itself, a shortened neck (Klippel-Feil syndrome) rarely requires treatment. It is primarily an inconvenience and a cosmetic problem. However, by the time the individual is an adult, in some cases degenerative changes may occur (due to the bony defect) which can cause numbness or pain in the neck and limbs due to pressure on nerve roots or the spinal cord (Michie & Clark, 1968).

As indicated earlier, the scoliosis (which is present in 20 to 50 percent of people with Klippel-Feil) requires early diagnosis and treatment. The two basic forms of treatment are: 1) a body brace (called a Milwaukee Brace) plus exercise or 2) surgery, for more severe cases (Keim, 1972). The surgery is major and involves implanting steel rods next to the spine. They are attached to the vertebrae similar to the way in which orthodontic braces are fastened to teeth. In most cases the surgery requires approximately four weeks in the hospital and up to 10 months in a cast. Such surgery can yield very positive results. The younger the patient, the better the chances for success.

*Ms. Gill is a graduate student at Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md. Dr. Vernon is Professor of Psychology there.

**Some geneticists use the term Wildervanck's syndrome when deafness is one of the symptoms (Fraser, 1974). However, because this usage is rare, the name Klippel-Feil will be used in this paper.

If the scoliosis is in the neck area, bracing and/or operative intervention are more risky because this part of the spinal cord is much smaller and more fragile (Leatherman, 1973; Winter, 1973). Also massive paralysis is a greater possibility.

Early Diagnosis and Screening

A major advance in the diagnosis and treatment of scoliosis is mass testing. The screening test is simple. The child simply bends over and touches his toes. If one side of the rib cage is larger and more raised than the other, the child has moderate to severe scoliosis. Other signs are: shoulders or hips being higher on one side than the other, shoulder blade which protrudes in the back, and, chronic tilting of the head to one side can indicate scoliosis in the neck area (Keim, 1972).

Cervical neck scoliosis and the fusions of Klippel-Feil are harder to detect in young children. However, x-rays of the neck which contrast pictures of the neck at rest, forward, backward and to either side have been found very helpful in making a diagnosis.

Effective mass scoliosis screening programs screen twice, once when children are 10 or 11 years old and again when they are 15 or 16. Such screening programs are now being instituted in some public schools. It is even more important that schools for the deaf and hard of hearing do this screening because they have a higher percentage of cases of scoliosis than exist in public schools.

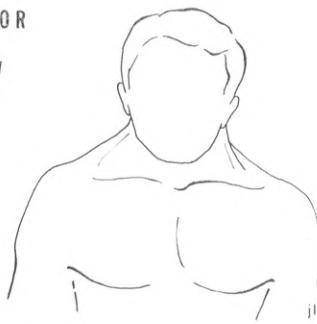
Another important phase of screening pertains to children who are known to have Klippel-Feil. These youngsters should be given hearing tests because at least 30 percent of them are either deaf or hard of hearing (Stark & Borton, 1973; Palant & Carter, 1972; McLay & Maran, 1969). Often these children go through many crucial years of life before their hearing loss is discovered. This neglect compounds the problem they already face

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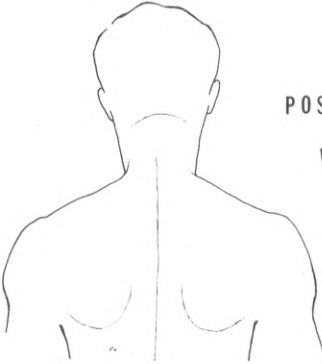


ANTERIOR
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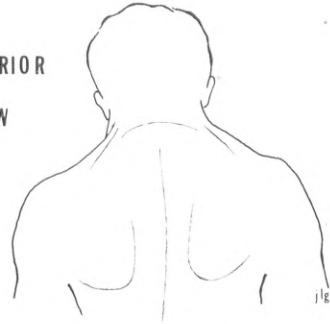


N O R M A L



POSTERIOR
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K L I P P E L - F E I L

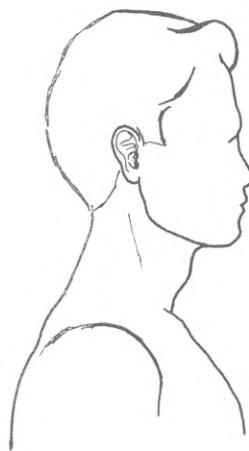


The drawings above show the short stiff neck, low hairline and webbing at the neck that are characteristic of Klippel-Feil Syndrome.

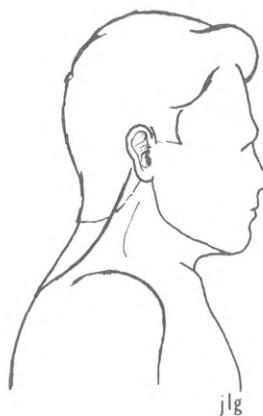
This drawing shows the shortened neck and low hairline at the back of the neck that are characteristic of Klippel-Feil Syndrome.

N O R M A L

K L I P P E L - F E I L



LATERAL
VIEW



due to the orthopedic aspects of Klippel-Feil.

As indicated earlier all deaf children should be screened for both Klippel-Feil and scoliosis for two reasons. First, early diagnosis (in the case of scoliosis) can often prevent severe deformity and pain in later life (Cowell, 1968). Secondly, both conditions are more common among hearing impaired children, i.e., they are a high risk group for the syndrome. Diagnosis of Klippel-Feil at an early age is desirable, both to check for associated defects which may be serious (as heart or kidney conditions), as well as to be alert for possible neurological symptoms later in life (Michie & Clark, 1968). If detected soon enough, often conservative efforts (such as neck collars, etc.) are able to alleviate symptoms which, if discovered later, may necessitate serious surgical intervention for relief.

(Continued to Page 33)

TABLE
Characteristics of Klippel-Feil Syndrome* and Associated Disorders

Characteristics

1. Short neck.

2. Stiff neck.

3. Low posterior hairline.

(Only 52% of people with Klippel-Feil have clear indications of the "classic triad" of symptoms, above. Number 2, limitation of motion, is the most consistent finding.) (Gray, et al., 1964).

Associated Disorders

4. Spina Bifida.

5. Scoliosis (laterally-curved spine).

6. Renal (kidney) defects.

7. Deafness or hearing loss.

8. Sprengel's deformity.

*Klippel-Feil Syndrome is defined as: a short neck, limitation of head movement and a low posterior hairline.

9. Webbing (at the shoulders).

10. Torticollis (wryneck).

11. Heart defects.

12. Wildervanck's syndrome.

13. Defects of body organs.

Medical Aspects

Bones of the spine are not divided or separated normally (one or more fusions).

Same as above.

Same as above.

Frequency in K-F Syndrome

Present in varying degrees in all persons with Klippel-Feil syndrome, depending on the number of abnormally-joined vertebrae. (Gray, et al., 1964).

Same as above.
(Gray, et al., 1964).

Same as above.
(Gray, et al., 1964).

Medical Aspects

Back parts of vertebrae do not form and meet correctly, leaving back parts of the spinal cord exposed and abnormal.

Vertebrae are not aligned correctly: one or more lateral curvatures to either side of the midline.

A genesis—solitary kidney—failure of one to develop.

Defective nerve, malformed bones, or malformed outer ear—any type of hearing loss is possible.

Congenital elevation of the scapula.

Frequency with K-F Syndrome

The most common secondary defect associated with Klippel-Feil syndrome. (Jaffee, 1968).

20 to 50% (only 2 to 4% in the general population.) (Beals, 1973).

35% (MacEwen, et al., 1972).

30% (Palant & Carter, 1972).

25-30% (Gray, et al., 1964).

20% (Hensinger, et al., 1974).

10% (Hensinger, et al., 1974).

4% (Morrison, et al., 1968).

Rare. (Wildervanck, et al., 1966).

Undetermined.

Recognized 100 Years After Death . . .

Mathias Stoltenberg: Deaf Norwegian Painter

By JOHN DILLON and JOHN STOLTEMBERG

Although he is not well known in this country, Mathias Stoltenberg is one of the most famous painters in the history of Norwegian art. But the life of Mathias Stoltenberg is more than the story of a famous painter. It is also the story of the struggle of a deaf individual against the prejudice and indifference of society, and of perseverance in the face of poverty and loneliness.

Karen and Carl Stoltenberg lived in Tonsberg, Norway, a harbor town south of Oslo. Carl Stoltenberg was a wealthy merchant in Tonsberg as well as an influential political leader. In 1814, he was Tonsberg's delegate to the Eidsvold convention, which wrote the constitution declaring Norway's independence. Later, he also served as a member of the Norwegian Parliament. Today in Tonsberg there is a monument to Carl Stoltenberg where he lies buried in the town's central park, named Stoltenberg Park. There is also a monument to the artist Mathias Stoltenberg which was raised in 1971, 100 years after his death.

Mathias was born on July 21, 1799. He was the first of nine children born to Karen and Carl Stoltenberg. No doubt his proud mother and father had hopes that their son would one day enter the civil service or the Lutheran clergy, as had many other males in the large and prominent Stoltenberg family, or perhaps join his father in business. Whatever opportunities the future held for him, his family's wealth and social standing insured Mathias the best possible education. Old books with Mathias' name in them tell us his studies were extensive, including several foreign languages.

However, Mathias was also born into a time of war and hunger in Europe. There were epidemics of disease, too, and health care as we know it did not yet exist, even for the wealthy. His mother saw three of her children die in infancy. And Mathias, from the beginning of his life, was weak and often sick, and his growth was stunted. Then, when he was 11 years old, Mathias contracted a high fever. The doctors called it "nerve fever"; today we know it as meningitis. The illness left him deaf.

In his parents' eyes, Mathias' deafness must have meant that their son would never have a career or make an important contribution to the society in which they lived. Now Mathias no longer heard or spoke, but communicated only through signs and writing. Unable to find anyone in Norway who could help their son, the Stoltenbergs decided to send him to a special school.

The school was the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mathias was on the threshold of one of

the happiest periods of his life and a time, paradoxically, that would set him and his family on a collision course with tragedy.

Mathias arrived in Copenhagen when he was in his mid-teens. It must have been an exciting and bewildering time as the young man was thrust into the busy life of this important and cosmopolitan city. His father's political connections meant that Mathias met many influential Norwegians in Copenhagen and was often a guest in the Copenhagen home of the Norwegian Secretary of State, whose wife took a special interest in the boy. She opened to him the world of literature and art and introduced him to a number of painters living in Copenhagen. He showed a special fondness for painting and painters and soon began to paint himself.

At the same time, at the Institute, he was being taught cabinet making and structural drawing. The belief of the school was that the deaf children must be taught some kind of handicraft as a vocation by which the students could later support themselves. Carpentry was a far cry from the dreams of business and politics that his parents might have once held for him, but Mathias' skills were to prove invaluable to him in later life. Although most of the things we know about his life are sketchy, it appears that after he left the Institute he worked for a furniture company as well as working for several architects.

His real passion, though, was for painting. Mathias sought out some of the best artists in Denmark and studied under them. It was clear that the young man had talent and he was befriended by a number of prominent painters. Mathias particularly loved painting portraits and had a special love for children. Portrait

painting was very popular in Denmark at that time and the prospects seemed bright for the young Stoltenberg. People who didn't know or understand him referred to him as the "crazy Norwegian rich boy" but the friendship of other artists and the excitement of Copenhagen helped Mathias overlook the insults and have a relatively happy life. And, as the son of an influential and rich man, Mathias might well go on to study art in Rome or Paris. But such hopes were soon to be dashed.

Events in Norway, events over which Mathias had no control, were moving his family to the brink of disaster. Not long after Mathias had first arrived in Denmark, his father and an influential ship-owner went into partnership in order to buy the Vallo salt mines. This was in 1819 and the market for salt was excellent, especially in Denmark, which was the main source for sales. Then, in 1825, the Danish government raised the duty levied on Norwegian salt and, at the same time, lowered the duty on German and English salt. Suddenly Norwegian salt was priced out of the Danish market and the Vallo mines went bankrupt. Carl Stoltenberg was ruined. There was no money for his son's studies in Denmark. For Mathias, it was time to come home.

In Copenhagen, on July 24, 1826, a passport was given to a 27-year-old Norwegian for the purpose of traveling to Tonsberg, Norway. The name on the passport: "M. Stoltenberg." Profession: "Portrait Painter."

As the ship carrying him to Norway pulled out of the harbor, Mathias must have strained to catch a last glimpse of the city. He had no way of knowing that in leaving Copenhagen he was also leaving behind laughter and friendship. Before



These portraits, from 1826, were painted by Mathias Stoltenberg at the age of 27, when he returned to his hometown of Tonsberg, Norway, after having lived in Copenhagen, Denmark, where he studied at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. They are portraits of the artist's brothers, 12-year-old Vincent Stoltenberg and 25-year-old Christian Bull Stoltenberg (who is shown wearing a clerical collar).



him, in Norway, waited a grim struggle for survival, a struggle that would grow harder and harder, lonelier and lonelier.

Karen and Carl Stoltenberg had managed to save the family home and maintain it. But it was a very different home than the one Mathias had left behind more than a decade before. Money was short and times were hard. It was time for Mathias to work, in earnest. He tried to get carpentry work in Tonsberg but there were only odd jobs to be had. He tried to find work in the big Norwegian city of Oslo, then called Christiana, but he was turned down. So he stayed in Tonsberg, living with parents.

Among the first portraits he painted when he came home from Denmark are two of his mother, Karen Stoltenberg. She is shown in one wearing a white ruffled bonnet and lace collar. Her eyes and smile appear extraordinary warm and generous, yet one can detect a trace of weariness in her face, too, from what must have already been a very difficult life. Mathias' first paintings from this homecoming period also include two of his father and portraits of two of his brothers and a sister.

He continued to paint portraits of friends and relatives and tried to sell his work. But most people didn't have much money to spend on "art." And those few who had wealth didn't appreciate Stoltenberg's unusual choice of clear and shining colors. Packing his things, he decided to try his luck as a painter in Oslo. But people in Oslo were no more able to see his talent than those in Tonsberg. The situation there was hopeless, and only one course was open to him. With his carpentry tools in one bag and his artist's tools in another, he set out, traveling all over Norway, taking whatever work he could, painting here, pounding nails there. When he could, he would seek out relatives, staying with them and painting their family and friends. And when time and money allowed, he would delight himself with painting landscapes — lovely farmland scenes with farmhouses, picket fences, rainbows, coastal lakes—a favorite subject for his brushes, but one for which there was little "market." Fortunately, there was always his parents home in Tonsberg, a place to which to return when he was lonely and tired from his itinerant life.

The collapse of the salt business must have been a terrible blow for Carl Stoltenberg, for he was to die only a few years later. His death in November of 1830 also meant the loss of the family home in Tonsberg, so Karen Stoltenberg went to live in the home of her second son, the pastor Christian Stoltenberg. She was to live there until her death at the age of 84, as a poor widow who had given her life to her daughters and sons. And her final sorrow was that in the last nine years of her life she could not see them, for she had become blind.

Now the family home was gone, and Mathias wandered through Norway paint-

ing or doing carpentry, receiving pay in the form of shelter, food and a little money. His health was still bad and painting took all his strength. Still he continued, though by the time he was forty he looked like an old man. He seems to have known how great the measure of his talent was, despite his poverty, for he always carefully signed each of his paintings.

Life had one more harsh surprise for Mathias Stoltenberg. In the 1840's a new toy became increasingly popular in Norway. Its arrival meant even more poverty for the weak old man from Tonsberg. That toy was the camera.

Now portrait painting work became almost impossible to find. And the life of a traveling carpenter must have been grueling for Stoltenberg. Thus, he was forced to give up his itinerant life and accept even greater poverty. The last years of his life were spent in an isolated red cottage in rural Norway. His deafness made him seem funny and odd to those around him, and he had no friends. Even his fellow artists shunned him, unlike his happy years in Denmark. Loneliness weighed heavily on him, yet still he painted. Living in such poverty, he could rarely afford canvas on which to paint and used whatever substitutes he could find. Once he even painted on the bottom of a zinc tub. Still he kept on painting, signing each painting carefully. Despite his loneliness, despite his poverty, he seems to have never lost his love of painting, especially landscapes and the portraits of young children.

In all, he painted 23 landscapes, mostly in his later years. They are very different from the type of landscape art which others were painting at this time. While other Norwegian landscape artists painted their pictures in studios, according to certain academic rules for composition and for the use of predominantly brown colors, Mathias painted his landscapes from what he saw, on the spot, outdoors, in vivid and pleasingly bright colors. And as he grew older, he painted more and more portraits of children. Altogether, there are 146 portraits known to have been painted by Mathias. In his younger days he had painted mostly elderly ladies and gentlemen. But in his later years he tended to paint children, whom he loved.

Shunned and alone, his life at this time is like that of the famous Spanish painter Goya, who, after he became deaf, lived poor and alone in an isolated house where he painted his greatest works, including an amazing series of murals on the walls of his humble cottage. Perhaps it's fitting, then, that the softness of Stoltenberg's portraits is sometimes compared with that of the great Spanish master.

The last 20 years of Stoltenberg's life are years of silence to us; we know nothing about his personal life. In 1871 at the age of 72, he died a forgotten man. He was buried in the graveyard of a small church in Vang, Norway. The exact site of his grave was forgotten long ago.

The story of Mathias Stoltenberg does not end with his death, however. At the turn of the century there was a growing interest in Stoltenberg's work. The lively colors he used, which were so shocking in the 1860's, now caught people's attention. Younger artists found inspiration in his paintings and several important critics championed Stoltenberg's paintings. His forgotten canvases were rescued from cellars and attics, each one bearing that carefully placed signature that identified it as the work of the talented Stoltenberg. His paintings are now displayed in private collections and art museums all over Norway, including 16 which hang in the National Gallery in Oslo. He suffered through illness, poverty, and isolation, prejudice and ignorance to leave the world gifts of rare beauty. Today Mathias Stoltenberg stands as one of Norway's most honored and cherished painters.

(Much of this article is based on an article by the Norwegian sculptor Carl E. Paulsen, "Mathias Stoltenberg—Tonsberg's store portrettmaler," published in Tonsberg, Norway, in the *Jubileums-Tidende*, No. 3, December 1970, and translated from the Norwegian by Julie Anderson.)
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RCD Program At Gallaudet

Gallaudet College is announcing a new graduate-level program for the preparation of vocational rehabilitation counselors to work with the deaf. Sponsored by a grant from the Region III office of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, the program will prepare rehabilitation specialists in deafness for placement in existing, expanding, and projected agencies, facilities, and programs serving deaf clients. Because of its long experience in the preparation of professional personnel in the field of deafness and its Washington, D.C., location, Gallaudet College is uniquely qualified to offer a wide variety of training opportunities for participating graduate students.

The RCD training program is designed to include formal classes as well as extensive practicum and internship opportunities. The program of studies is individually planned to meet the needs of each trainee and consists of 42 to 58 semester hours of graduate credits required for the master of arts degree. Both deaf and hearing faculty members are involved in the program.

All candidates must meet the regular requirements for admission to the Graduate School of Gallaudet College. Essentially, these include: a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution, qualifying scores on the Graduate Record Examination or the Miller's Analogy Tests, generally, at least a B average in undergraduate work and letters of recommendation.

A limited number of stipends and graduate assistantships are available for qualified students.

For further information regarding the program, write to:

Dr. Norman Tully, Project Director
RCD Training Program
Gallaudet College
7th and Florida Avenues, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Survey Report On Opinions Of Deaf Citizens About Mental Health Counseling Services In Minnesota

I. Purpose of Survey

The importance of the promotion of the mental health of the general population has been stressed in the literature. A national research report estimates that approximately 3% of the hearing school population is suffering from psychotic or pre-psychotic conditions requiring immediate psychiatric treatment and that about 10 to 12% have milder disorders and are in need of help from mental health professionals. The incidence of emotional disturbances, however, among deaf children at school is higher. One survey report, for instance, indicated that over 31% of 510 deaf pupils in one residential school were either "severely" or "moderately" disturbed, compared with less than 10% of 530,000 hearing pupils at public schools in Los Angeles. Stated in another way, almost one in every eight deaf students was identified as being disturbed, compared to one in every 42 hearing pupils. Another study showed that the rate of schizophrenia was almost the same in the general population as compared to deaf patients in New York State, but the incidence of "problems of everyday life" in deaf people was much greater than their hearing counterparts.

At the time this survey was made both mentally ill and mentally retarded hearing impaired patients/residents were scattered among all state hospitals in Minnesota, being mixed in with the hearing hospital population. Also there were no psychiatric services to deaf hospital patients in great need, prior to initiation of the present clinical services at Minnesota Department of Public Welfare.

The adjustment problems prevalent among deaf persons, both children and adult, have received attention until recently. Many of those deaf persons who, because of a disability which causes communication breakdown from the day they became hearing impaired, tend to have difficulties in the diverse areas of educational employment, sexual adjustment, family life, and above all, loneliness. They also encounter an inability to cope with pressing social situations or with the demands of their everyday life. Deafness itself, environmental deficiencies and family problems, not just the school, must be identified as multiple causes of personal maladjustment in deaf persons. But we **must** remember that many deaf people do adapt to a severely frustrating situation so well. The deaf population is a small one, but they are self-supporting, tax-paying citizens who share the same rights as everyone else.

It is our basic philosophy that human services should be available to deaf persons in the same amount and quality as they are available to all other citizens in the community. Preventive services are needed to reduce the incidence of personal

problems among deaf citizens. One of the factors related to the effectiveness of a preventive mental health program is the prevailing climate of knowledge about and the willingness to accept counseling services. Such views also affect the quality of the mental health planning and programming in Minnesota.

II. Method and Procedure

Recent efforts have begun to establish meaningful, practical mental health programs serving deaf individuals in the metropolitan areas, St. Paul and Minneapolis. A new committee, called Mental Health Committee, was set up by Minnesota Council for the Hearing Impaired (a voluntary umbrella organization consisting of various statewide organizations of and for the deaf and the hard of hearing) last year to launch the promotion of the mental health services and to be active in political involvement to accomplish the above goal.

Primary support in establishing these services came from two psychiatrists: Dr. Joel Finkelstein, Child Psychiatrist of Minneapolis Clinic of Psychiatry and Neurology and Dr. John Scanlan, Medical Director of Ramsey-St. Paul Mental Health Center. In the interest of documenting the need for such preventive services, this Mental Health committee decided that a questionnaire be designed and administered to those deaf people who attended the Minnesota Association of the Deaf biennial convention held in St. Paul in mid-June 1975. This questionnaire was instrumental in ascertaining the feelings and ideas of the deaf community with regard to receiving mental health/counseling services. Also, this questionnaire and its results could hopefully provide data which will be used in future lobbying activities to support the establishment of these services to deaf people in need.

A questionnaire was originally developed by Dr. Finkelstein and modified by this committee to be appropriate to the deaf respondents, to account for language and conceptual differences. This questionnaire,

entitled, "Opinions about Counseling Services," with five major areas of concern in establishing and utilizing mental health programs, was distributed to 139 deaf members during one formal session held at the MAD convention on June 12. Almost all of the respondents were white, lower-to-middle class individuals with profound deafness. After distribution was done, the questionnaire was carefully explained item by item to clarify possible misunderstandings arising from the respondents. Confidentiality was emphasized. Compilation of the responses was successfully completed, thanks to the splendid cooperation extended to us by the executive board of the MAD.

III. Results and Discussion

A. The first question was asked: "If you have problems (for example, marriage problems, job problems, child care problems, or worry about your future), would you see a counselor to help you with your problems?" Of the 139 respondents, 90 said yes, 46 replied negatively and 3 did not answer. Stated in another way, three out of five persons surveyed indicated their willingness to seek professional counseling when faced with marital, employment, child management and other related problems.

B. The second question: "Which one—deaf counselor or hearing counselor—do you prefer to see to help you?" Thirty-two respondents preferred a hearing counselor, while 96 individuals said, as might be expected, they would choose a deaf counselor for professional help. In short, seven out of ten respondents would prefer to obtain counseling services from a deaf professional. Only eight respondents' preference of deaf or hearing counselors was not indicated, saying "either." Three respondents did not reply to this question.

C. It is interesting to note the respondents' willingness to pay the service fee, contrary to the popular belief. In reply to the question, "Would you be willing to

Opinions About Counseling Services

Dear MAD Member:

Please do not put your name anywhere on this questionnaire. We respect your rights and confidentiality. The success of the survey depends upon your answering every question.

1. If you have problems (for example, marriage problems, job problems, child-care problems, or worry about your future), would you see a counselor to help you with your problems?

Yes _____ No _____

2. Which one—deaf counselor or hearing counselor—do you prefer to see to help you?

Hearing Counselor _____ Deaf Counselor _____

3. Would you be willing to pay a small fee for the counseling services?

- a. None -----
- b. \$1 - \$4 -----
- c. \$5 - \$10 -----
- d. Over \$11 -----

4. Some deaf people do not go to the counselor for professional help, even though they have serious problems. Do you think this is because of (check one):

- a. ----- feeling of shame.
- b. ----- a feeling that the counselor is not helpful at all.
- c. ----- fear of what other people think about help-seeking.
- d. ----- no counselor who can sign very well.

5. As a part of the deaf community, would you help us to get a new counseling program started?

Yes _____ No _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Mental Health Committee
Minnesota Council for the Hearing Impaired

pay a small fee for the counseling services?", seventeen respondents indicated a free charge for such services; 34 would pay an amount of \$1-\$4; 66 indicated an amount of \$5-\$10; 15 subjects said they would pay \$11 and over, but 7 did not answer. To sum up, one out of four deaf respondents would be willing to pay between one dollar and four dollars for service; one out of two would pay between five and ten dollars for counseling.

D. Perhaps the most sensitive but most important question was asked: "Some deaf people do not go to the counselor for professional help, even though they have serious problem. Do you think this is because of . . .?" Thirty deaf persons indicated "feeling of shame"; 31 believed that the counselor was not helpful at all; 42 pointed out "fear of what other people think about help-seeking"; 21 hinted the inability of the counselor to communicate in manual fluently; and no answer was made by 14 persons. In short, one out of four respondents do not seek services because of the feelings of shame; one of three would not go to a professional counselor because of public stigma—what other people think about their seeking help; and one out of four do not seek counseling because they feel that the counselor is not helpful at all.

E. The 139 respondents were asked the final question: "As a part of the deaf community, would you help us to get a new counseling program started?" and 132 out of the 139 deaf individuals said positively, though 4 said "No" and 3 did not answer. Almost all of the people who answered this question indicated, in other words, that they would be willing to assist the establishment of a new counseling program.

Interpreting the above figures seems to show that among the population sampled by this questionnaire, there is a desire among deaf consumers to obtain professional counseling services from service providers who have a hearing loss, who understand how the deaf people feel, who are able to maintain confidentiality, and to reduce the elements of shame and stigma in seeking help from a service provider. The monetary value attached to such a model of service is between five and ten dollars per therapy/counseling session.

IV. Limitations of the Survey

Careful attention has been paid to writing questionnaire items to avoid possible over-reaction or discomfort by the deaf subjects. We made no hard and fast prediction about the nature or extent of the differences, however. The questionnaire is, we feel, still far from the perfect data-gathering device for deaf persons who have language and conceptual differences from their hearing counterparts. Because of such differences, the open-ended question method that allows greater freedom to the respondent and that gives the opportunity to answer in his own terms, was not used in this survey. Considering the fact that deaf people as a group are very

sensitive about their privacy, the close-ended question method was utilized for guarantee of anonymity, in addition to a minimal necessity to write, although the method may force a statement of opinions on an issue about which the respondent does not have any opinion.

V. Recommendations for Action

This survey reflects the strong desire that deaf people have to receive quality mental health service from qualified hearing impaired people trained in providing this kind of service. Traditionally there has been domination in providing this service by hearing professionals who have good intentions but lack a full understanding of what it means to be a full-time deaf person.

Services provided by deaf professionals for deaf consumers is not unreasonable or unrealistic. More and more qualified deaf people are entering into employment as providers of mental health services. As this trend continues to grow, those deaf people who enter into these decision-making positions have the opportunity to change age-old myths and negative stereotyped images that have been detrimental to the general mental health status of the deaf community. These key people have the responsibility to act and be themselves with a deserved feeling of confidence and self-worth. In time the old myths and bad images of the deaf community will change through positive modeling.

Organizations of deaf people may want to explore the possibility of reeducating the hearing world with regard to the basic mental health needs of the deaf community. This reeducation process could involve meetings with mental health facilities in metropolitan communities organized and/or sponsored by deaf concerns. Local and state officials who work in the

administrative positions which direct the growth and expansion of mental health programs could also be contacted and invited to half-way meetings to discuss the same topic.

Probably the most important form of action which deaf people can do to obtain more mental health service is to reeducate themselves in order to remove fears or negative feelings or ideas about the need for maintaining a healthy mental concept or way of life. Most people, hearing or non-hearing, experience changes in their lives which can be disturbing if not looked at from a positive point of view. Seeking and obtaining counseling service at a crucial time in one's life is a sign of strength, not weakness. Deaf people need to be informed that there are good reasons for obtaining mental health services when needed.

Submitted by Mental Health Committee, Minnesota Council for the Hearing Impaired: Chairperson, Marie Saunders, parent of deaf child; Steven K. Chough Coordinator, Minnesota Department of Public Welfare; Robert Cook, parent of deaf children; Dr. Joel Finkelstein, psychiatrist; Sylvia Hoffmeister, R.N.; Jean Mastrol, Social Worker, HCWD; Paul Michaud, Sr., Counselor, DPW; Linda Nelson, Mental Health Worker, St. Paul Mental Health Center; Kathy O'Connor, same as above; Keith Thompson, MAD representative; Dr. John Scanlan, psychiatrist.

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Peggie Parsons—Our Frances

By DEBORAH (DEBBIE) SONNENSTRAHL

Any reader who sees this picture of a woman dressed in slacks holding hands with an ancient sculptural figure (c. 500 B.C.) from Persepolis gets an immediate impression that charming and light-hearted humor is housed in her body. She is none other than our own Frances M. Parsons, better known as Peggie to her friends. Do not let this humor be misleading as behind this subtle substance there lies a fierce-fighting spirit especially when small deaf children are involved. When this author first met Frances some 10 years ago, she was so timid that her legs became rubbery when asked to speak before more than three people in an audience. Yet, when I viewed her giving a lecture to an audience of 200 people at "A Night in the Philippines" at the Metro-Washington Association of the Deaf Club recently, I saw a different Peggie. It was as if the words such as shyness, nervousness or inferiority complex were never parts of her vocabulary and were alien to her. Her forceful speech threw electric current through the room and had each of us spellbound as she spoke of the plight of the unfortunate deaf children overseas. After thundering applause, by sheer luck, (or was it magic?) I managed to find myself alone with her in an unseen dark corner and simply asked her what happened? She looked at me perplexed. Rephrasing the question it came out thus: "What had become of the timid Peggie of 10 years ago?" Her eyes grew bigger than saucers and remained speechless for a long minute and then realization began to dawn upon her and she murmured, "I guess I have Jekyll and Hyde character—I quake at nothing when it involves with the education of the foreign deaf children and talk behind a microphone at many conferences . . . but I end up a bundle of shakes at any business meeting, i.e., a faculty meeting (she is a faculty member of Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C.), and never attempt giving a peep or raising my hand to fingerspell." This is the basic characterization of the remarkable Frances M. Parsons.

Her story goes way back to her childhood days in Tahiti where she was exposed to exotic adventures and this eventually became the deciding factor that led her to undertake trips to far away places and to all parts of the world no less than five times.

It was Dr. Mervin Garretson's recommendation to Señor Teodor Manzanedo who had asked for anyone who could shed light on the darkness of the Argentinian deaf children and their medieval education system which marked a turning point in Frances' life. Since this incident in 1971, papers and publications from all over the world have followed Frances' accomplishments. Frances delivered lectures to the Board of Directors and Inspectors of the



DECKED OUT IN A SARI—In Bombay, India, Peggy Parsons borrowed a sari for this picture. She was offered several of them as gifts.

School for the Deaf in La Plata and the conference of the Professors and Directors of the Education of the Deaf in Buenos Aires. To quote her, "The former was antagonistic and my suggestions met a dead-end. The latter, headed by Dr. Ignacio A. Varela, accepted the concept of total communication unanimously. It was noticeable that older people or small towns were less liberal.

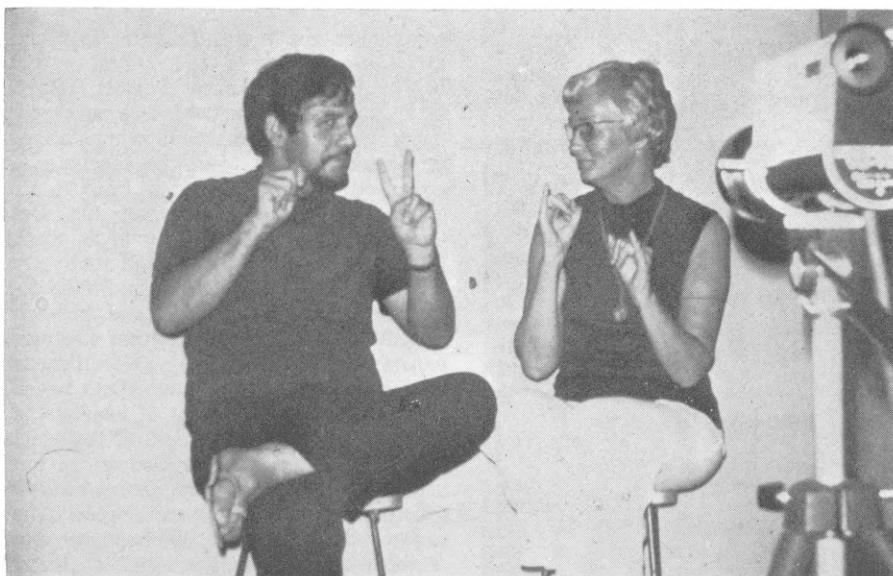
"Sr. Manzanedo had arranged that I reside at Professora Iris B. de Rodriguez Rivera's place in order to speed the private tutoring so at the end of ten days Iris had completed the whole course in **ABC Manual Communication!** We practiced everywhere and often were so absorbed that we missed several subway stations or let our supper burn till Iris' husband decided to take over the cooking!" Iris was Frances' girl Friday, serving as her competent interpreter, while Frances conducted sign language classes to 50 Spanish-speaking professors, and her guide and constant partner for two months.

Newspapers, magazines and television news played a great role in shaping up the publicity on modern teaching methods for the deaf. Frances' experience in Argentina was the forerunner of a long string of her private crusades around the world. Realizing the importance of seminars, conferences, meetings and publicity which she had learned from Sr. Manzanedo, as the key to upgrading education of the deaf, Frances brought this technique to the Bahamas in 1972 and again in 1975, and the Philippines, India and Iran in 1974. Several months after her departure from Argentina Sr. Manzanedo's letters written in Spanish mentioned a few victories but the actual accomplishments remain to be seen in the future.

Since Frances' first introduction of total

communication to the Bahamas in March 1972 (as explained in THE DEAF AMERICAN, Practice Makes Perfect, March 1973), she had made two more successive trips to the Bahamas following the enthusiastic demand from the teachers for advanced courses in Signed English. To quote her report concerning the Deaf Centre in Nassau, "The impact of the full cooperation, zest and high motivation of these teachers is incredible. Five new teachers have been hired and have already learned some signs from the more experienced teachers . . . Now the use of total communication has spread beyond the limitation to the hard of hearing and to the younger children. All of the teachers practically rave over the use of total communication—their comments vary as follows—"I notice my pupils' speech has improved"—"No more blank stares from them!"—"At first they did not like to talk with their hands but now I cannot read their fingerspelling nor sign language because they move too fast for me, BUT they are happy!"—"We are able to progress with school work more efficiently and rapidly." The dedicated teachers praised this fluid system through the use of total communication, noting the accelerated progress of learning through better communication between the teachers and the students. Constant misunderstandings and perpetual frustrations were greatly alleviated."

It was in the Philippines where Frances had met the most extraordinary man who stimulated the sparks in her zest to bigger flames. He is Carl A. Argila, who had given his heart, soul and life to the deaf in the Philippines. He became a Filipino immigrant and gave up a high paying position with a telephone company in New Jersey where he used to live. This former chapter in his life seemed to follow the usual success story of an American who had it made, but, fortunately for the deaf in the Philippines, fate had other ideas since his book of life had to be written. He took a vacation to the Philippines and fell in love with the charm of the land as did John Constable with the English countryside who tried to recapture it in his tranquil romantic paintings at the turn of the 19th century. Like Constable, Carl roamed through the land with his eyes wide-open, missing nary a thing. As the saying goes, "Along with the good we must have the bad too for nothing is perfect," but sensitive Carl could not tolerate the worst part of the Philippines which was the poor education system for the deaf. He could not bear to see low-verbal Philippine deaf with no more than a second grade reading level at best. He had been leading one-man crusade against the rigid school system before Frances arrived. Together they made an unbeatable team since they complemented each other's strengths and weaknesses. Carl was the driving factor in making Frances instrumental in establishing the Southeast Asian Institute for the Deaf, Inc., as the model school for total communication. Frances is cur-



TV INTERVIEW—Carl Argila and Peggy Parsons are signing "TV interview" on a Manila, Philippines, telecast.

rently a charter member of the SAID, Inc. There were times when Frances felt her flame wavering due to various trying situations but Carl would never permit it to be extinguished completely by being at her side giving her inner strength and moral support. However, it was not a one-sided team as Frances often came to Carl's rescue. Frances personal portrait of Carl comes out as a myriad-faceted man—as a walking encyclopedia—a genius computer—a precise perfectionist in planning schedules or arranging programs—a smooth professional lecturer—an inventor of wireless TTY communication—a thinker of anything exceptional—a writer with multi-characteristic writings from formal business-like forms to delightful witty anecdotes. All of Carl's incredible feats and abilities left Frances speechless.

Frances spent two weeks lecturing and demonstrating the differences between sign language and Signed English in India. She left behind food for thought and has now received letters of invitation for her longer stays in India next year. She will submit an article on Iran for a later issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

On Frances' recent trips she unfortunately eats to live, not the other way around as she often goes into a restaurant hungry and leaves the restaurant still hungry. As she puts it, "At one restaurant a plate was served. On it was thinly sliced pork with thick hide what had bristles standing outrageously. My stomach rebelled. At another one, a restroom was inside a kitchen. A cook came out, making a straight line to food preparation without washing his hands, not to mention a reeking odor from the toilet enveloping the kitchen. My stomach went on a sit-down strike. At a village cafe, a bowl of soup was served. Three ants and a fly were in it. I yipped, pointed them out to Carl. He raised his eyebrows quizzically and said, "They are cooked, aren't they? Then eat them!" My stomach called it quits. Not to mention cooked goat's blood, cow's

intestines, snakes, mammoth cockroaches, boiled chicken embryos or boiled eggs just before chicks were hatched, etc., all the way around the world.

Like Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Frances has been flying high carrying a vital message for all the deaf all over the world. Her flight has been closely observed as honors and publicity have been following her on her path. The Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority of Gallaudet College gave her an award as the Woman of the Year in 1972. She received an award from the Total Communication Foundation in Manila, Philippines, in 1974. This year, 1975, she was the second woman to be chosen as the Man of the Year by the Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity. She also received the Powrie Vaux Doctor Memorial Award for her contributions to the Society of Deafness by the Theta Nu Tau Fraternity. Both are fraternities of Gallaudet College.

Frances has showed us that whoever wants to work or help abroad needs courage and guts. She has adapted to impractical living conditions, various un-

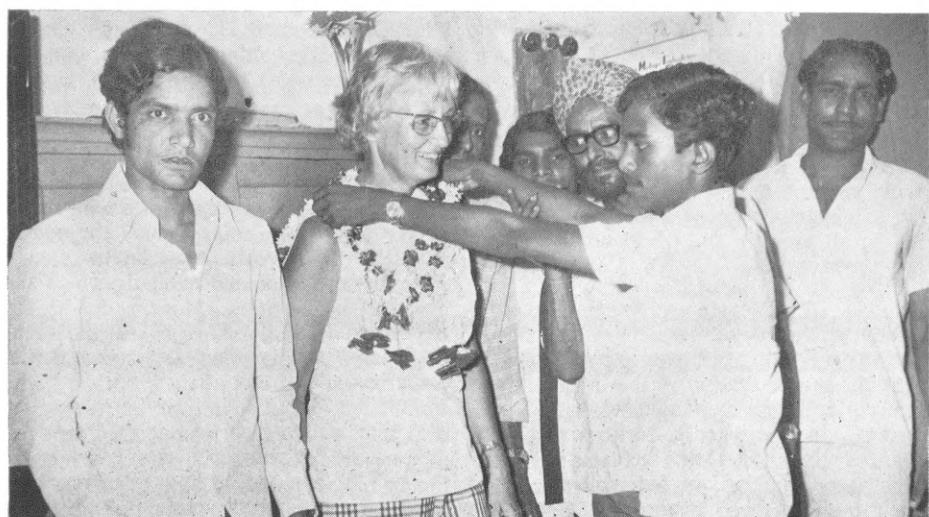
accustomed foods, foreign customs and other exhausting circumstances. She has had to adjust her Americanized opinions and patterns of behavior to various locations. She also makes it her business to be a friend, ambassador, advisor, diplomat and above all a dedicated teacher in any area. She has received numerous requests from other countries to visit them and teach them how to improve their communication relations with the deaf children.

When Frances was asked for a recipe for a successful break-through in the barrier of old education system her reply was, "To insure success, one must show staunch loyalty to whoever invites one and gives full time service and cooperation that is involved with the purpose of promoting better education of the deaf children. One must be realistic as an exotic dream frequently ends up in disastrous disappointment or dire disillusionment. The ability to adopt to stressful circumstances often depends on an individuals' childhood or home life. One must expect the worst or the least and hope for the best. Usually in a matter of time results are rewarding."

A far cry from a Peggie of 10 years ago with rubbery legs!

Deafness Center, Crossroads Start Cooperative Project

New York University's Deafness & Research Center and Crossroads Rehabilitation Center, Indianapolis, are teaming on a project to improve rehabilitation services for the severely handicapped deaf. Initially, data processing is being set up to make precise diagnoses, of client improvement, time in program and cost, along with orientation of Crossroads' staff members not directly involved in the program for the deaf to the psychology of the handicap so these people can do more to assist the special staff. It is expected an important byproduct will be guidelines for other regional rehabilitation programs for the severely handicapped deaf to be set up in the years ahead.



IN INDIA—Peggy Parsons receives a typical Indian greeting and welcome at the Varnasia, India, club for the deaf. She never saw deaf women in that town due to the custom requiring them to stay home at night.

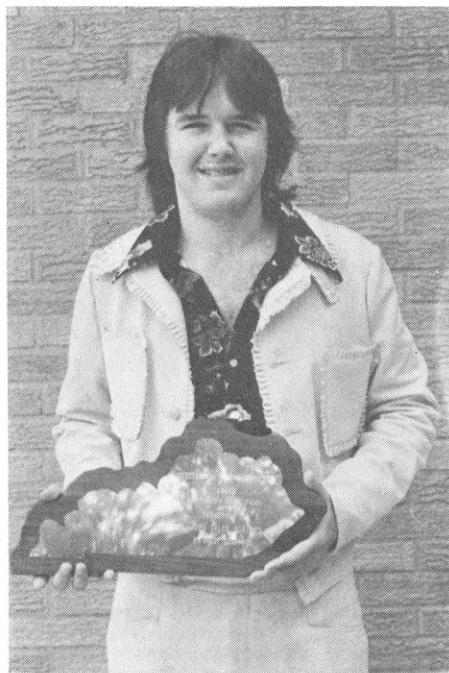
Deaf Student Named Outstanding Young Kentuckian

John Tyler Borders, a 20-year-old graduate of the Kentucky School for the Deaf now studying dental technology at the University of Kentucky, recently was named an "Outstanding Young Kentuckian." The award, given annually by the Kentucky Jaycees, and presented by Gov. Julian Carroll, was in honor of Borders' contributions to deaf awareness.

John, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Borders, Lebanon, compiled an impressive record at the KSD. He won letters in four sports, was Key Club vice president, Junior Class treasurer, on the School Bell (yearbook) staff, the Student Council and was active in the Boy Scouts and Junior NAD and the leadership training camp at Swan Lake in Minnesota.

Although programs in New York, Florida, Washington, D.C., and Minnesota were considered, John elected to enroll at the University of Kentucky's Lexington Technical Institute. He was assisted by Faye Best, Vocational rehabilitation counselor, who arranged for interpreters and tutors to help John get started. Once John got his foot in the hearing world door, he not only developed into a good student but also a public relations expert. He quickly demonstrated that fingerspelling was quicker and easier than pad and pencil and in a short time he had taught "half the U.K. students to sign and finger-spell." The figure may be a little inflated, but fingerspelling became a fad on the U.K. campus. One dormitory supervisor said, "We find ourselves fingerspelling even when the deaf boys are not with us."

Encouraged by acceptance, John continued to blossom in the campus atmo-



John Tyler Borders

sphere. During his second year of college, he became acquainted with many of the Wildcat basketball and football stars. He has enjoyed two spring vacations in Florida with about 30 fraternity brothers from the Lexington-Louisville area. Coeds have become "hooked" on deaf awareness. Everyone Borders gets to know ends up wanting to learn the language used by deaf people.

Deafness constantly presents new chal-

lenges to Borders. After being encouraged to go flying and parachute jumping with his ROTC friends, he was told by the instructor, "you cannot fly or jump because you are deaf." Borders knew that quite a few deaf people had pilot's licenses and saw no reason why he couldn't take up parachute jumping. He has made many jumps since then and loves the sport. Later, he was informed that he could not engage in scuba diving due to ear pressure and equilibrium problems by an instructor who thought a deaf person might have difficulty distinguishing surface from bottom in the water. John soon disproved this theory, too.

University of Kentucky students now frequently visit the KSD campus with Borders as he returns to his high school alma mater for special events. One friend commented, "I was amazed when I entered the foreign country. The foreign country was SILENT for me. This was a strange feeling; I was lost." Naturally, with Borders as his guide, he didn't feel lost very long.

Although Borders' talents as a goodwill ambassador may have been kept under wraps at the KSD, the total acceptance from a peer group, teachers and friends at the school did much to shape his personality. A handsome strapping 6'3" 180 pounder, he likes people and approaches everything he tackles with zest. It is impossible not to reflect his enthusiasm and his example has done more to acquaint hearing students at the university with the psychology of the handicap than any class courses.

Illinois.

Bene Shalom, spiritual leader Rabbi Douglas Goldhamer first came as a "student Rabbi" while attending Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio, commuting once every month and spending weekends at members' homes. Upon being ordained in 1971 he was offered the position of serving as a full time Rabbi, a position which he accepted and has held since Bene Shalom the only congregation for the deaf with a full-time ordained Rabbi in the Midwest.

Rabbi Goldhamer is fluent in manual communication and is also a well-known news commentator on NBC TV Channel 5, over which he uses both speech and the language of signs Monday through Friday at 8:25 a.m.

To commemorate through its 20th Anniversary, Bene Shalom will hold a dinner-dance at O'Hare International Inn, Henrici's, Mannenheim and Higgins, on Saturday, November 15, 1975, at 6:00 p.m. Guest speaker will be Abner Mikva, Congressman, and Mayor A. Smith of Skokie. Interpreters will be provided to make this an enjoyable evening for all, hearing and deaf. For reservations write to Mrs. Lois Gordon, 2048 Birchwood, Chicago, Illinois 60645, or phone BR-4-3083.

Chicago's Bene Shalom Plans November 15 Fest

The Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Chicago, which is today known as Congregation Bene Shalom of the Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Chicago, was established in 1955 by a group of 12 men who recognized the need for a Religious organization. In the past 20 years, the congregation has progressed immensely, moving from basements, warehouses, various temples and just recently into a home of its own located at 4435 Oakton, Skokie,

and Mrs. Halberg; Dr. Peter Owsley of Mystic Oral School; Walter Capik of New Britain, outgoing president of CAD; and Al Berke of West Hartford, president of Connecticut Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf.

The CAD will reconvene in September or early October 1977. Plans are underway for increased membership drive since every member is a voter. Latest project is the public Forum "Hear the Deaf Out" scheduled for November 15 at the American School for the Deaf, West Hartford. A booth will be set up there to depict the role and function of the CAD for every citizen in the state.—Mrs. H. Vinci.

Ernest Vinci New President Of Connecticut Association

The Connecticut Association of the Deaf held its biennial convention at Ramada Inn, Mystic, in September. Newly elected officers for 1975 to 1977 are: Ernesto Vinci of Middletown, president; Walter Capik of New Britain, vice president; Richard Jimenez of Waterbury, Secretary; Robert Johnson of Hartford, treasurer.

Trustees elected were Mrs. Ida Vernon of West Haven, chairlady; Francis Keating of Sandy Hook; and Joseph Augustine of West Haven. Named CCOSD representative are Ernesto Vinci and Emanuel Rambella. Al Berke of West Hartford was elected Representative to represent the Connecticut Association of the Deaf at the 1976 National Association of the Deaf convention in Houston. Emanuel Pamella of East Hartford will continue as chairman of the Bylaws Committee.

Guests seated at the head table at the banquet which culminated the biennial meeting were Rev. Ray Anderson of West Hartford; Dr. and Mrs. Ben Hoffmeyer of the American School for the Deaf in West Hartford; Edgar Bloom, Jr., of New Jersey, guest speaker from the National Association of the Deaf, and Mrs. Bloom; David Halberg of West Hartford, toastmaster

British-American Statesmen Linked By TTY



TRANSATLANTIC TTY CALL—Left: Dr. Boyce R. Williams (seated), Director, Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Rehabilitation Service Administration. Standing (left to right) are Karl Bakke, General Counsel, Department of Commerce (and Acting Secretary that day, May 12, for Secretary Morton who was in Japan); Sir Peter Ramsbotham, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States; Casper Weinberger, Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Charlotte A. Coffield, Program Specialist, Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders. Right: Mr. Bakke, Sir Ramsbotham, Mr. Weinberger, Miss Coffield and Dr. Robert H. Weitbrecht (seated), Vice President, Applied Communications Corporation, Belmont, California.

It wasn't the first transatlantic telephone call or the first overseas TTY call and the contents were hardly world shaking, but a TTY call placed in mid-May 1975 introduced the wonders of telephone communication for the deaf to high-level statesmen in Great Britain and the United States while revealing them as typical down-to-earth people impressed by the device but half afraid to try it out themselves . . . even with just two fingers. Here, complete with all the typos and repetitions so dear to the hearts of the TTY fraternity is the "historic" conversation:

GOOD MORNING THIS IS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CALLING REAT BRITTAIN GA GOOD AFTERNOON THIS IS LONDON SENDING WARMEST GR GREETINGS TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES GA IS THIS MR AHSLEY

YES TOGETHER WITH A DISTINGUISHES GROUP OF PEOPLE LED BY

YOUR AMBASADOR G I AM ANXIOUS FOR YOU TO METT MEET THE GENTLEMAN WHO DEVELOPED THE MODEM BY WHICH THIS HISTORIC EVENT IS POSSIBLE DR ROBERT WEITBRECHT HOLD A SECOND

HELLO THIS IS ROBERT WEITBRECHT HERE AT THE TTY HOW ARE WE DOING THERE GA

FINE AND CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS SYMBOL OF PROGRES FOR DEAF PEOPLE WHICH HAS GIVEN VAST ENCOURAGEMENT TO EVERYONE HERE GA

I AM SO VERY HAPPY AND DEEPLY HONORED TO BE OF SERVICE. AND IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO HAVE MET YOU OVER THE TELEPHONE, MR. ASHLEY. LET US CHANGE OVER TO ANOTHER DEVICE. HOLD.

T

DO YOU REA

+508' 8')-50-. 2437,80 3/3:758=3 +848

THIS IS LATHAM BREUNIG EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF TELETYPEWRITERS FOR

THE DEAF INC. ON BEHALF

OF 5000 AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MEMBERS WE GREET OUR ENGLIS MEMBERS DAVID HYSLOP, ANDREW KENHYOUN, MICHAEL KIN-BEER, TERRY WATERS PAUL WARD AND ANDREA SAKS GA

WE NOW PLAL THBN PEOPLE WE NOW PLAN THAT MR RICHARDSON AND MR RAMSBOTHAM OF ENGLAND CONVERSE BY VOICE MR RAMSBOTHAM PREFERS THAT I TYPE HERE HIS WARM GRETINGS TO AMBASADOR RICHARDSON AND I AD THAT THE MANY PEOPLE HERE SHARE HIS MESSAGE GA WARMEST GOOD WISHESTO SIR PETER AND SECRETARY WEINBERGER FROM THE

AMBASADOR HERE GA SIR PE

SIR PETTER WISHES TO KNOW HOW THE FISHING IS ON HIS PART OF THE RIVER GA
FINE HE HAS ENJOYED IT VERY MUCH AND I SUSPECT THAT

TER THIS CAL IS OVER HE WILL CLAIM THE LARGEST FISH IN BRITAIN HAS BEEN COAUGHT BTY THE AMERICAN EMBASYGA

WE HAVE ENJOYED TALKING TO YOU AND WISH YOU GOD SPED GA ORSKSK

THANK YOU VERY MUCH INDED AND OUR WARMEST THANKS FROM AMBASSADO

RI THE SECRETARY SEND HIS WARM GOOD WISHES TO MRS CASTLE AND HOPES THAT SHE HAS A PLEASANT JOUNREY GA OR SK
SKSKSKSGOOD BYE FROM ALL OF US SKSKSK

For Adults Only . . .

What's Happening In Continuing Education

By DR. ELAINE COSTELLO

The Center for Continuing Education, Gallaudet College

Training Opportunities For Deaf and Hearing Impaired Employees

New impetus was added to the Federal government's selective placement programs for employment of handicapped individuals with the passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 501 of the Act provides for affirmative action by the executive branch of the Federal government with regard to hiring, placement and advancement of handicapped individuals. This means the development of a positive program committed to the recruitment, the careful matching of a handicapped person's skills with the duties of a job and the opportunity for training on new work tasks in order to increase performance on the job or be promoted to a new job.

The majority of handicapped employees can participate in regular training courses with little or no modification needed, but what about the hearing impaired or deaf government employees where communication is an obstacle? In response to training needs of the deaf employees, the Civil Service Commission's Automated Data Processing Center developed a new course titled, "Introduction to Computer Systems Analysis and Design," which was conducted September 9-13, 1974, at the training center in Washington, D.C. This was the first formal training course to be offered on a nationwide basis to a specific group of handicapped Federal employees. The response by Federal agencies to this course was overwhelming. Before the deadline was reached, 45 qualified participants from 18 different Federal agencies nationwide had been nominated. In order to properly respond to the demand, arrangements were made to conduct simultaneously two separate classes. For the purpose of communication, interpreters were used in conjunction with videotapes, films, written materials and a tour of a keypunch shop, an EAM shop and a computer installation.

Prior to the start of the course, each nominee received reading material to study before coming to the class. The professional Automated Data Processing instructors used certified sign language interpreters from Gallaudet College for total participation by the audience. The course was well-received by the deaf participants and they rated it high on both content and delivery.

This initial step opened new training opportunities within the Federal government for its deaf employees. Additional courses in the area of computer science have been offered and with the assistance of the Center for Continuing Education at Gallaudet College, new courses for deaf Federal employees are being identified.

The Commission's Bureau of Training and the Center for Continuing Education realize that special course sessions are just one way to provide training for deaf individuals. The Commission has established the policy to provide an interpreter for any training course it conducts in which five or more deaf and/or hearing impaired government employees are enrolled. Also, Federal agencies can pay for the services of an interpreter for a deaf person attending courses covered by the Training Act.

The Commission's Bureau of Training offers a wide variety of classes to employees of Federal, state and local governments. If you are a government employee you are eligible for nomination by your government employer to attend either the special courses developed for deaf or hearing impaired individuals or regular courses with the assistance of a sign language interpreter. The various courses have different requirements for entry and these requirements are listed on the course announcements. All government employees are eligible for nomination by their agencies for courses that will either teach them a new job skill or make them more efficient and productive in their current job. The employer pays for the cost of the training. Participation in a training course does not mean an automatic promotion, but it can make you a more valuable employee.

For more information regarding participation in the Commission's Bureau of Training courses, you should talk with your immediate supervisor, your agency's Coordinator for Selective Placement Programs for the Handicapped and/or write or call one of the following persons:



Dr. Costello

Herman McDaniel
Automated Data Processing Center
U. S. Civil Service Commission
1900 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20415
Phone: (202) 632-5650

Anice Nelson
Selective Placement Program
U. S. Civil Service Commission
1900 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20415
Phone: (202) 632-5687

Jack Smith To Leave NTID For WHC Directorship

Jack F. Smith, assistant dean for Education Extension at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) at Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), Rochester, N.Y., has been appointed by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to the position of executive director of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals.

The national conference, scheduled for December 1976, will be preceded by a series of state conferences on the handicapped. The White House conference will provide suggestions for administrative legislative action on behalf of all handicapped individuals; provide national input on all handicaps from birth through old age; and investigate and gather information for both consumers and experts in the field of disabilities.

Smith, a native of suburban Philadelphia, Pa., will report directly to Stanley B. Thomas, Jr., assistant secretary for Human Development in the office of the Secretary of HEW. The legislation for the White House conference was initiated and approved by the United States Senate.

COUNSELOR EDUCATION POSITION

Gallaudet College, the world's only liberal arts college for the deaf, announces a faculty position available in the Department of Counseling. This institution is an Equal Opportunity Employer. The position is available January 1, 1976. Master's degree in counseling, rehabilitation or psychology, with work towards doctorate is preferred. At least three years of counseling experience with deaf people is required. College teaching experience (preferred). Should possess the ability to work with professionals within and outside the college community. Skilled in manual communication required. Duties include practicum supervision, teaching of introductory courses in counseling with deaf people and teaching American Sign Language classes.

Salary and rank dependent upon qualifications. Nine-month appointment with possibility of summer employment. Deadline for application is November 1, 1975.

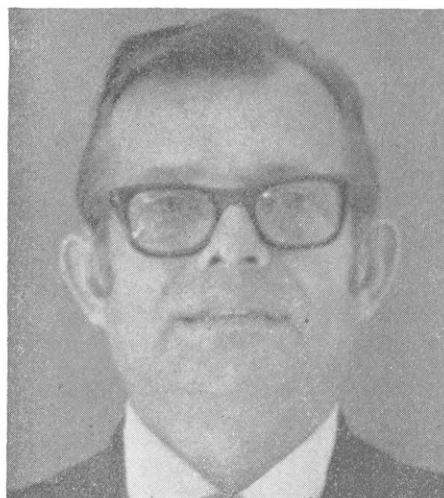
Apply to: Robert C. Mehan, Jr., Chairperson, Department of Counseling, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Milwaukee's Henry Jankiewicz ICDA 'Man Of The Year'

At the annual convention of the International Catholic Deaf Association (ICDA) held at the Flagship Rochester Hotel in Rochester, New York, July 7-12, 1975. Mr. Henry Jankiewicz of Milwaukee's Chapter 7, was publicly named ICDA's "Man of the Year" for 1975. Ironically, Henry's brother-in-law, Oscar Meyer, who passed away last October 18, was last year's recipient of this same award.

Like Oscar, Henry has been a loyal, hard working supporter of the ICDA. He was an active member of the Ephpheta Sodality of Saint John the Baptist and of ICDA's Chapter 7 for more than 25 years. Henry held several local offices such as president, vice president, trustee and chairman of the law committee. Henry served as general chairman of the ICDA national convention when it was held in Milwaukee in 1956. He served as Chapter 7's delegate to the first ICDA Midwest Conference in Chicago in 1966 and was chairman of the second Midwest Conference when it was held in Milwaukee the following year. He was Chapter 7's delegate to ICAD's national convention in St. Louis, Missouri.

Henry has been chairman of many



Henry Jankiewicz

committees, picnics and parties held by Chapter 7. An active alumnus of St. John's School for the Deaf in Milwaukee, he is the current vice president of the St. John's Alumni Association. He has headed two fund raising drives which brought in a total of \$25,000 for the school.

Henry and his wife, Viola, are the proud parents of three children. Their only daughter is a nun.

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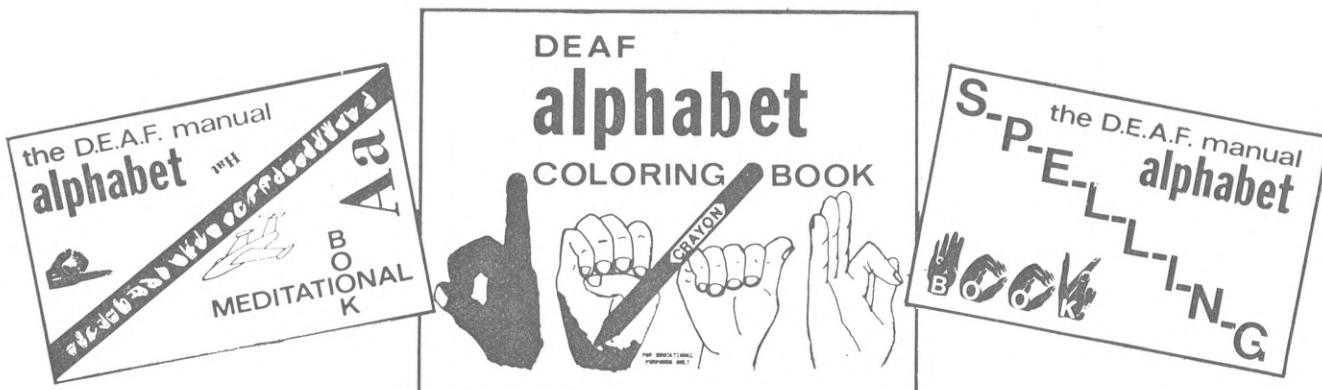
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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

DO WE LOOK DEAF?

In a private school for the deaf in New York which I had the privilege of operating for several years, it was customary to hang pictures on the wall of all who attended the school. A visitor offered the remark, "Ah! Isn't it too bad? They look so deaf." This remark has always riled me a little. The lady was asked to look over all the pictures on the walls, and then to point out one that, to her, represented a typically "deaf" face. After a careful study she pointed to one and said, "Well, certainly that one looks deaf." To my joy and amazement this happened to be a picture of a hearing teacher.—Dr. L. M. Elstad, in the Minnesota Companion (1941).

* * *

From Sparks of Laughter by Stewart Anderson:

Once in the old country an Irishman informed his confessor that he had killed two policemen. He waited a moment and as no comment was made, he repeated the information in a louder tone. Still there was no remark on the part of the priest, so he raised his voice a little higher and asked, "Are ye deaf, Father?" "I am not," came the answer, "I'm waiting for you to stop talking politics and start confessing your sins."

* * *

The butter was stronger than usual that morning. Age had increased its power. The Silent Man stuck his knife in it, and threw a pale mess against the wall where it clung tenaciously, and glowered at the boarders. The landlady entered the room. "Who threw the butter against the wall?" she demanded. The boarders said nothing, the Silent Man, who always paid in advance, being particularly quiet. "Why don't you answer?" she demanded. All eyes were turned on the Silent Man as he cleared his throat and spoke! "Madam," he said, "the butter should be able to speak for itself." — 1226 Jokes, P. W. Kearney

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Berg began taking sign language lessons. "What are you doing that for?" a friend asked.

"We just adopted a deaf baby," Mrs. Berg replied. "We want to know what he's saying as soon as he learns to talk with hands."—Your Scribe Writer

* * *

A young girl sat next to a distinguished bishop at a church dinner. She was somewhat modest and diffident and was

rather awed by the bishop's presence. For some time she hesitated to speak to him, waiting for what she considered a favorable opportunity. Finally, seeing some bananas passed she turned to him and said, "I beg your pardon, but are you fond of bananas?"

The bishop was slightly deaf, and leaning forward, asked: "What did you say?" "I said," repeated the young lady, blushing, "Are you fond of bananas?"

The bishop thought a moment, and then said, "If you want my honest opinion, I have always preferred the old-fashioned nightshirt."—The World's Best Jokes, by Copeland

* * *

Teacher: Now Dick, how many fingers do you have?

Boy: Ten.

Teacher: If you lost four of them in an accident, what would you have?

Boy: No sign language lessons—Your Scribe Writer

* * *

Thomas Alva Edison, a famous inventor, himself told the following story how he was shot at as a supposed thief:

"One day I carried a parcel—which was heavy enough to put on a truck—to the telegraph office, arriving there just in time to report. At three a.m. I was free and shouldering my package. I went down the dark street at a pretty lively pace, for I was also anxious to get rid of my burden, but I was more desirous to start in reading the books as soon as possible.

"Presently I heard a pistol shot behind me and something whizzed past my ear, nearly grazing it, in fact. As I turned a breathless policeman came up and ordered me in tones I didn't fail to hear that time to drop my parcel. Evidently hurrying along the dark alleyway with my bundle, I did look rather a suspicious character, and the policeman had concluded that I was decamping with property not my own. I stopped and opened my package of books. The policeman looked disgusted. "Why didn't you halt when I told you to?" He apologized afterwards when I explained to him that it was owing to my deafness that I didn't obey his commands."—Modern Biography.

* * *

An elderly man, hard of hearing, went to the doctor.

"Do you smoke?"

"Yes."

"Much?"

"Sure, all the time."

"Drink?"

"Yes, just about anything at all, too."

"What about late hours? And girls. Do you chase 'em?"

"Sure thing; I live it up whenever I get the chance."

"Well, you'll have to cut out all that."

"Just to hear better? No thanks."—The Modern Handbook of Humor.

* * *

The mother was trying to find a good boarding house for her son who was entering university. She located a surprisingly nice room and inquired the rent. "I'm willing to let this room at half rates," explained the landlady, "because there's a woman next door who plays the piano almost constantly." "Oh, that won't bother my son," replied the lady, "he's rather deaf." "In that case," said the landlady, "I must have my full prices."—Modern Handbook of Humor.

* * *

In this "enlightened" age there are many people who have false ideas about the deaf or pretend to have. Not long ago an apparently well-educated man (his letter is a proof of education) asked for a sample of the Catholic Deaf Mute saying he had a sister who was a deaf mute. He added: "I should like to know what the paper is like, whether it is type print or in the finger language."

This is on a par with the statement made not long ago by a teacher who did not like the sign language and who said that the sign language was an invention of a French priest and that all the deaf who used it thought in French.—Catholic Deaf-Mute (April 1943)

* * *

What do you mean by your boy friend that I was deaf and dumb?

I didn't say deaf.—Thesaurus of Humor, Mildred Meirs, Jack Knapp

NAMES DON'T HURT

Two inmates of a deaf and dumb institution had an argument. When the official in charge came around to smooth things out, one of the mutes was standing with his back to the other, laughing uproariously. Said the official talking with his fingers: "What's the joke? Why is Bartlet looking so angry?" "Oh," signaled the mute happily, "he wants to swear at me and I won't look!"—The Speaker's Handbook of Humor, Maxwell Droke.

* * *

A man driving along a country road saw the roof of a farmhouse ablaze. He gesticulated and called the farmer's wife, who was standing clamly in the doorway. "Hey, your house is afire!" "What?" "I say your house is afire!"

"What did you say? I'm a leetle deaf."

"Your house is afire!" he yelled at the top of his lungs.

"Is that all?"

"It's all I can think of just now."—The Treasury of Modern Humor, Martha Lupton

Editorial Note: This poem was written in appreciation of the dedicated services of Mrs. Mary Lou Bingham of Talladega, Alabama. Ms. Bingham, a holder of the Comprehensive and Legal Skills Certificate with the Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf, has served the state of Alabama in that capacity for over 45 years. At present she is president of the Alabama State Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf and is chairman of the Evaluation Team in that state. She is employed as instructor for limited verbal Vocational Rehabilitation clients in the Training Center at Talladega.

THE INTERPRETERS

By Doris Isbell McDonald

Oh Lord, this day, help me convey
To every silent ear.
Each word, each sigh, each laugh, each cry,
To eyes which at me peer.
Help me to be a help in need
And not to interfere.
That I may bridge the fettered gap
For those who cannot hear.
Help me forget the petty hurts
That's left my back all scarred
From some misunderstanding
That left my soul a-jarred.
Help me to love and understand
The unique role I play.
Relaying every message
To my deaf friends day by day.
Help me to face each bright new day
With challenge near at hand
And not look back to bygone days
To minute underhands
And help me too, not to forget
The ones who gave me birth
For they were too a unique breed
A-deafened on this earth.
Help me to fold my hands in prayer
And say to God above,
"You gave this gift of sign to me
By your divining love."
So with Your help at close of day
When all my work is done.
With hands a folded 'cross my breast
'Twill be a good race run.
And when at last my hands at rest
Beneath the trodden sod.
Each one will say, without delay,
"Those hands, they signed of God."

About the author: Doris Isbell McDonald is the interpreter tutor and instructor in manual communications in the Deaf Education Program at Floyd Junior College, Rome, Georgia. A CSC holder with the Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf, she has been interpreting for the deaf professionally for 21 years. Doris is the daughter of deaf parents, Carl Isbell deceased of Nettleton, Mississippi, and Mrs. Florence Massengale Isbell of the Mississippi School for the Deaf, Jackson. Ms. McDonald is married to Rev. Billy McDonald (who is also deaf) minister to the deaf at the Cave Spring Baptist Church, Cave Spring, Georgia. She has six children, two of whom are adopted, with the oldest being deaf and a student at Gallaudet College. (Ms. McDonald has one brother who is supervisor of counselors of the deaf with the Vocational Rehabilitation Department in the State of Mississippi.)

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Much has recently been written about Costa Rica and the many American Pensionados (retirees) who have settled there. Had it not been for a bout with breast cancer, we would already be among them.

Since I last wrote you, because of the excellent medical facilities in Costa Rica, I have been given the okay to start plans for our move to Guanacaste Province, near Liberia City.

We will soon be building our home in Ranchos Maricosta, where we will have a few cattle for the freezer, horses for our two children, a garden and fruit and nut trees. It is a long-awaited dream—and we can hardly wait!

Cost of living is still so low and taxes there so nearly nonexistent, we can live comfortably on my husband's modest Navy retirement pay. We can hunt in the nearby mountains, fish in the Pacific and, if we ever tire of that, we can play golf and tennis, or just laze around in the sun (as we used to do in now many-times-more-expensive Hawaii).

We really are very excited about this. So much so, in fact, that if any readers would like more information about this beautiful, amazing little country and its Retirement Law, they can write me. I will be happy to share what I know with them.

Mrs. Lewis M. Bird
7000 South Dent Road
Hixson, Tennessee 37343



Doris Isbell McDonald

Dear Editor:

In the June issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, you ask: "Does anybody have enough information on the trends to assess the future opportunities for the deaf in the Postal Service?"

I don't know if I have enough information, but I may have some. We have had good luck here in Phoenix since November 1972 when the Phoenix Main Post Office "swept" 23 deaf men and women into service **all on the same day**. We have been biting our nails ever since to see if any other employer in the country could top that. About four or five of the original group have since left the Service to pursue other interests, which means about 80% of the original group is still on the job. And they should be since their salaries have increased 45% in three years!

The opportunities for advancement are excellent provided the deaf workers realize there is always a price for advancement in terms of initiative, motivation and effort. And that takes everything but good ears.

A few weeks ago, some 30 more deaf men and women took the entrance examinations after attending "special classes" under the supervision of the Arizona Department of Economic Security. I understand that 12 of the 30 achieved a grade high enough to provide a good chance for employment, hopefully this year, after they pass through a relatively short period of training in the latest technology on how to get a letter from Phoenix to Indianapolis.

As an optimist, I have to think the trends in Postal Service employment for deaf people are good, but there might be some problems for certain cities that apparently haven't found someone with enough skill at negotiation or a foot strong enough to kick the door open when all else fails.

John R. Seidel
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Editor:

The Iowa Association of the Deaf convention just experienced a record-breaking, fantastic event, going down in history as the best.

Part of the credit goes to advertising in national publications, such as THE DEAF AMERICAN. Many out-of-state people came to the convention, visiting Iowans for the first time in many years.

Other state associations should take note that this means of publicity is very effective, worthwhile and economical. They should follow suit.

Thank you for allowing us to advertise.

Joseph B. Myklebust
Convention Chairman
and IAD President
P.O. Box 1561
Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501

* * *

Dear Editor:

1. (Church) Cart Before the (Habitat) Horse?

I know not how others may feel, but I personally would find it helpful to have the Church Directory arranged by state and city rather than by (divisive) denomination. I use the directory to find a church to go to when I'm in a certain area—not to find out what area to go to find a certain type of church.

I travel a lot and like to gather with religious people regardless of their specific beliefs or form of worship. I believe people need the freedom to worship in different ways, but let's emphasize our unity, not our religious differences.

2. New Signs (of Life)!

I'm disturbed by the frequency with which I run into admonitions against the creation of new signs. I am more disturbed when it is implied that people who were not born deaf are somehow less qualified (because of that fact) to even speak with authority about sign language.

I certainly agree that hearing people have no business telling deaf people how they should communicate; nobody has right to tell anybody how to communicate. But languages (including all forms of sign language) are a constantly changing phenomenon (unless of course they are dead) and it is my belief that if more people would truly strive to improve the languages they use, there would be fewer misunderstandings in this world.

I have great hope for sign language in particular to help in this regard. It is so beautiful and frequently so much more exact that these wordy sentences I am penning. I hope someday that everyone will learn to sign as naturally as the deaf do and that sign language will become the primary mode of communication on an international level.

I sincerely believe that we can help speed that day if we all try hard to improve communication between people by using our present words and signs carefully and thoughtfully to express richly our thoughts and feelings as accurately as possible and by trying (without trembling)

new ways to express the truth as we see it. It is important also to share frequently with others the specific experiences in our lives that give meaning to the words and signs we use—since words and signs are meaningless and empty unless they are solidly attached to concrete experiences.

3. S.E.W. What I Mean?

The name "Signing Exact English" makes me uncomfortable. English is so chockfull of ambiguities (like "chock") and radical changes in the meaning of a single word by merely changing inflection, emphasis, tone of voice, or word juxtaposition (like "radical")! How can it be called "exact"? In fact "exact" is a very good example of what I am referring to. So how about changing it to "Signing English Words" (S.E.W.) or "Signing English Without Inflect or Tone" (S.E.W. I.T.)?

4. Believe It or Not!

I'm so happy I began subscribing to your fine magazine a little over a year ago!

Rex Barger

Jamestown, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Editor:

I am a hearing amateur radio operator who would like to get in touch with deaf amateurs. I was talking with a deaf man recently who expressed an interest in amateur radio. He asked if I knew whether he could get a license or not. I told him I had read about deaf "hams" as amateur radio operators are called, but I didn't know if they received their licenses before or after they became deaf. Technically the law requires prospective "hams" take a test on Morse code which is given auditorily. I have heard that this requirement has on occasion been relaxed to allow deaf people to take the code test tactilely, that is by touching the speaker cone, but I haven't been able to confirm this.

If any of DA's readers are "hams" or know of deaf amateur radio operators I would appreciate it if they would write to me. I would like to know about their experiences as amateurs, how they got interested, any problems they had getting licensed and whether they use modes other than code such as amateur TV or radio teletype.

I favor the philosophy of total communication, and since amateur radio is a hobby centered on communicating, I would like to see it made more available to deaf people. If any of DA's readers can help it would be greatly appreciated. Thanks.

Jerry Lane
WN9NPC

922 Suburban Apts.
DeKalb, Ill. 60115

Future NAD Conventions
1976—Houston, Texas
1978—Rochester, N. Y.
1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

Dr. Schein Gets Samuelson Award

On September 26, Dr. Jerome D. Schein received the Samuelson Award from the New York League for the Hard of Hearing. The Samuelson Award accords recognition for "Counseling, Psychology and Social Service Rehabilitation." Dr. Schein is professor of Deafness Rehabilitation at New York University and Director of the Deafness Research & Training Center. Since 1960, he has researched the social and psychological consequences of severe hearing impairment. He edited THE DEAF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—a report of the first nationwide study of deafness in 40 years. In August 1975, Dr. Schein was presented with the International Solidarity Medal by the World Federation of the Deaf.

The New York League for the Hard of Hearing, which bestows the Samuelson Award is the oldest voluntary hearing and speech agency in the United States. Founded in 1910, the League offers hearing impaired persons of all ages a wide range of audiological, educational, otological, psychological and social services.

National Theatre Of The Deaf Fall Tour

The National Theatre of the Deaf's new production, PARADE, is a farcical examination of the American scene, past, present and future, through a series of parades, rallies, encampments and demonstrations which explore and illuminate the complexities and absurdities of cultural and political differences.

Nov.

1—New Ulm, Minn., Lutheran Coll.

3—Mpls., Minn., Children Theatre Co.

5—Grand Forks, N.D., Univ. Art Gallery
Univ. Art Gallery, Grand Forks, N.D.

#8138

6—Minot, N.D., Minot State Coll.

7—Dickenson, N.D., Dickenson St. Coll.

8—Rapid City, S.D., Dahle Fine Arts Ctr.

10-15—Denver, Colo., Bonfils Theatre

16—Wichita, Kansas, Wichita State Univ.

17—Tulsa, Okla., Roberts Univ.

18—Little Rock, Ark., Univ. of Ark.

19—Mesquite, Texas, Eastfield Coll.

20—Commerce, Texas, E. Texas St.

Univ.

21—San Marcos, Texas, S.W. Texas St.
Univ.

Dec. 30-Jan. 4—Washington, D.C., Arena
Stadium.

* * *

HAZARDS of Deafness

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

304. You answer your door at 8:00 on a Saturday morning to find a "deaf" person distributing pencils and cards with the manual alphabet and "important fact" about deafness. Somehow you manage to control yourself in spite of his put-on look of helplessness. He rudely thrusts his introductory speech at you which you know is a request for money. After taking a deep breath you politely sign to him that you are sorry, but you cannot afford to contribute at this time. Before you shut the door in his face you can't help wonder whether this person squirms uncomfortably as you sign because he has had only oral training or because he is a hearing person with even less pride than a deaf beggar.

305. You vow to train conscientiously your new puppy and save your new living room rug. Besides putting him out frequently, you put down newspapers in the kitchen and rub his nose in his mistakes as you gently but firmly spank his rear end. Soon he can go all day without making a mess as long as you see him when he waits at the front door to go out. Too bad you can't hear him whining to go out when you are in another room.

306. Peddlers work over your bar, your bowling alley, your town. Your head hangs low a long time thereafter as you make your rounds in your community.

307. One night you go out to dinner. You arrive at your destination. You turn off your car lights and get out of the car. You notice the brake lights still on. You check your car lights again. You check all doors but your brake light remains on. Then you discover that your car motor is still running and you forgot to turn off the ignition.

308. You are in a play. You give a beautiful performance which is interpreted orally but you never know how great you sounded to the audience.

309. You talk to another hard of hearing guy on the phone. You have to repeat and ask for repetitions so many times that it sounds like both of you are just learning how to hear and talk.

310. You talk on the phone for yourself. An interpreter listens and interprets for you from another phone. Later you meet the person who you talked with and he won't believe that you are deaf because you talked so well and replied so quickly.

311. You make a TTY call. Afterwards you take off your conversation paper and throw it in the wastebasket. Someone picks it up and "eavesdrops" on you even though you talked hours ago. With their paper they could cause another "Watergate" if they chose to.

312. There is laughter in the room, laughter in the air, laughter all around

you and you hear it not but you see some of it and this makes your heart glad.

313. Your hearing friend whistles "Yankee Doodle Dandy." You try to whistle the same and end up doing more blowing than whistling. Proves once and for all that those who called you a big windbag were right.

314. You go up to your child's room and find a houseful of kids hollering and playing cowboy and Indian. Your child let them in without your knowing it.

315. You visit your next door neighbor. She is washing the dishes while listening to music. Afterwards she vacuums, dusts, makes beds and does a number of other things while listening to music. You go back home and do your chores without a single tune of music.

316. Your cookie jar is always low. Your husband and children are always raiding it without your knowing.

317. You talk to a friend. He has to go to music lessons. You talk to another friend. He has to go practice his piano lessons. You talk to a third friend. He has to go to a public-speaking class. You talk to a fourth friend. He has to go to the opera. You talk to a fifth friend, you excuse yourself to go and read your new DEAF AMERICAN. Just go to show you can't lose them all.

318. You are unaware that your car valves are acting up. When your car dies in the middle of nowhere, you act up, too.

319. You and another deaf friend go to the University of Florida. You have no interpreter. Both of you take notes from a different hearing friend. After class you compare your notes and find them so different that it seems that you had been listening to two different professors.

320. You think you have found the perfect friend to take notes from in your college class. He can fingerspell. He can sign. He can interpret. He can smile. But when classes get underway, you find he can't write.

321. You go to a mountain resort for your vacation. The birds sing. The squirrels eat their nuts. A brook twists and runs with its clear blue water. Children run and laugh. All these things have their sounds. For once you don't mind being deaf since there is great beauty even without sound.

322. Church bells ring as you walk to church. Church bells ring as you leave church. Church bells ring on many special occasions. Church bells ring for you and for me but only you hear them.

323. You are walking to class. You do not hear the warning bell ringing and arrive late. Your teacher gets angry at you. You get angry at your watch be-

cause it is running five minutes late and you paid \$299.98 for it.

324. You became deaf from spinal meningitis and have poor balance. You walk in a zig-zig manner, especially at night. One morning your landlady notes your footsteps in the snow and concludes you have been drinking. She won't have drunks in her house so she asks you to move out. It takes a little explaining to convince her of your problem and that it is not drinking.

325. Calls for boarding a plane are made. People with names from A to J are asked to board first. Your name starts with Z. The man at the boarding gate wonders what kind of trick you are trying to pull when you try to go in with the first group.

326. Your plane lands. You sign up at a desk for a limousine to take you home. Then you nearly have a nervous breakdown watching for a man at the desk to call your name to let you know when your car is ready.

327. You are going to California. The plane runs into trouble and is detoured to Las Vegas. The plane lands and the passengers are let out for a two-hour or more wait. Boy, are you surprised to see how much "California" has changed with all its slot machines, gambling tables and the like.

328. You take a limousine to the airport. When getting into the car you tell the driver the name of your airline. When approaching the airport, the driver asks the passengers again for the name of their airlines. You fail to get the message and he passes your destination. Sorry, buddy, no trip for you this time.

329. The stewardess passes out earphones with which to listen to the music. You are sure you paid for them in the price of your ticket so you take them. You put on your earphones and let everyone think you appreciate good music, too.

330. You are on the plane and in the air. The stewardess comes down the aisle asking everyone something. You guess it must be cocktail time. When she gets to you, she asks something. You say "Manhattan." She shakes her head and repeats her question—Chicago or California?

331. You are on a plane. The stewardesses are explaining about floatation seats, oxygen masks, etc. You understand nothing but you smile. You have an ace up your sleeve. You can read the manual and this is one time you don't lose out on things.

332. You purchase a plane ticket. You are asked if you want the smoking or no smoking section. You are asked if you want to sit by the aisle or the window. You are asked if your name is Mr. So & So. You think you have it made once you leave the counter. Then at the boarding section they announce for smokers to board the plane first and you try to go in with them although smoking makes you sick and you signed up for the nonsmoking section.

333. You have an I. Q. of over one hundred. Partially because of your deafness you have emotional and psychological problems and end up in a mental hospital. There no one can communicate with you and your problems become worse than ever until they start conditioning you and then you are practically nothing although you still could have an I. Q. over one hundred.

334. You are on vacation. You leave loved ones at home. You worry about them. You cannot call them so you worry more about them. Your vacation is half spoiled by not being able to be reassured that all is well at home.

335. The ice cream truck comes. The music plays. The children run out. They buy ice cream. All of the children are happy except you who did not hear the ice cream truck come.

336. Study after study shows that the deaf are good drivers but just try to tell this to some insurance companies. With their ignorance they can make you feel like you couldn't drive even a toy car.

337. You are sitting with a blind man on a plane. Your speech is unintelligible. What do you do?

338. You can't hear talk around you, above you, to the left of you, to the right of you, behind you, or in front of you for that matter.

339. You visit a class in a school for the deaf. You try to communicate with the children. The teacher scolds you and says, "We are oral. We are oral. We don't use sign language here." You try again to communicate with the children and ask them something orally other than how old are they or what is their name. You get little or no response. You leave the room knowing the teacher is oral but having grave doubts about the children in more ways than one.

340. You take a shower. You lock the door. The water runs hot and cold and you are puzzled. You open the door and find someone has been trying to get your attention for a long time. The only way they could do this was to turn the hot water faucet on and off in the other parts of the house and hope that you would come out of the shower to check things.

341. The weekend is coming up. You want a good night out on the town. You look in your paper for something exciting to do. All you can find is entertainment that is mostly music and for you this is mostly nothing. So another dull weekend coming up.

342. You write a love letter to your girlfriend. You write the words not as they will sound to her but as they will be read. Love in any form is beautiful, and who is to say that the words read are not even more beautiful than the words heard.

343. You chew tobacco and you have a beautiful aim of spitting in the spittoon. Your proficient marksmanship is not rewarded with the sound of the spit hitting the spittoon. However, who cares?

344. You are a child. You watch some children run. You watch some children jump rope. You watch some children slide. You join them. You do fine until the children change games. Then you have to watch all over again until you can figure out what is going on.

345. You are in a restaurant eating with a hearing friend. You both are communicating via sign language. Your hearing friend orders for both of you. Thereafter, the waitress looks at you with sympathetic eyes. You say something to her with perfectly good speech. Do you confuse her? She wonders who is deaf and who is hearing and why all the signing?

346. You apply for car insurance. You are turned down because of your deafness. You argue that you have been driving since Leif Erickson came to America and that the only time that you had any kind of an accident was once when you ran over two ladybugs. After much fuss you get your insurance. Some things just take a little fight.

347. You are talking with a hearing person. While talking to you he looks in another direction. You look that way, too, and see nothing. You talk some more. The hearing person looks in another direction, again. You look, too. Again, nothing. Then it dawns on you that hearing people sometimes look at other things besides the person they are talking to as they don't have to read lips.—B. J. Dorish, Newark, Delaware.

348. "Can you read lips?" This is a question asked most deaf people many times over in a lifetime. This reminds me of a real-life experience told by the one and only Don Pettingill of Washington, D.C. When Don lived in Idaho he had a butcher friend from whom he bought his meat. Don and his butcher friend always exchanged small, timely talk on such topics as the weather, family, meat. One day there was a crowd in the butcher shop and the butcher decided to show his customers how proficient his deaf friend was at lipreading. He said something to Don and for the first time Don did not understand him. He repeated his statement to Don several times and still no luck. Finally the butcher had to give up. He wrote on a piece of paper what he was trying to say and this was "You are a very good lipreader." In lipreading if you know the person and/or the subject you have a better chance of understanding. In the above case, Don didn't know the subject and flopped badly. Customers must have hoped that their butcher knew his meat better than deafness.

349. You go to a convention. You look for some friends. You ask the desk clerk for their room number and are told it is 486. You move heaven and earth to find 486 in a three-story building. At last you give up and return to the front desk. The clerk repeats 486. You ask him to write the room number on paper since you can't trust your lipreading. He writes down

rooms 4 and 6. Then you discover the "and" looks like an eight on the lips.—Mrs. Gertrude Galloway, Frederick, Maryland.

350. You visit your mother-in-law. She excuses herself to phone for a beauty appointment; a grocery order to be delivered; some flowers to be sent to a friend. After your visit you go home. You find some things that you must do. You drive to the beauty shop to make an appointment; you go to the grocery store to purchase groceries; you go to the florist to order flowers and all the while you think of your mother-in-law and her phone.

351. You work in a factory. You have a break. You sit alone. At lunch you sit alone. For 50 years you are pretty much alone at work. When you retire and they give you a gold watch, you go out and celebrate alone.

352. You live a long, lonely life with few, if any, real friends. After Gabriel blows his horn, you may be buried and long gone before few if anyone misses you. Then someone may have wished they had taken the time to have communicated with you a little more; however, don't count on it.

353. One day you have to make a phone call. You look for a person to make your call. You find the person. You have to wait until the person is ready or is able to do so. You complete your call.

On another day you have to make another call. Again, you look for a person to make your call. You find the person. You have to wait until the person is ready or is able to make it.

Still on another day you have to . . . and such is life with the phone.

354. You get in your car. You fasten your seat belt. You start your motor. You release your brake. You look to the rear. You look to the right and then to the left. All is clear and you are all set to go. You step on the gas and turn your head to back out and there is no response from your car as it "died" right after starting.

355. You go out. You forgot to bring pad and pencil with you. You feel like a hearing person who has lost his voice. And it will be your luck to have everybody wanting to talk with you and you won't be able to make sense as to what they are trying to say.

**Do you have the latest
NAD PUBLICATION LIST?**

If not, write to the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

News From The Past . . .

By BARRY STRASSLER

A Remarkable Deaf Hunter Of The Canadian Wilds

(Reprint from The Silent Worker—February 1907 issue)

Although since birth he had never heard a sound or uttered a word, Hans Ferret is one of the best hunters and trappers in the Lake Mimmiska region, 275 miles due north of Sprucewood, Ontario, where he has lived for 32 years without seeing a larger settlement than a Hudson Bay Company's trading post.

Ferret is deaf and dumb, but enjoys perfect health and has been so successful financially that he expects soon to give up the woods and settle on a farm in some civilized community. Thirty years ago he lived in the Lake St. John district, and there met a young woman who undertook to teach him to read and write. While she was thus employed pupil and instructress fell in love and were married. The union resulted in one child, now a youth of eighteen, who makes yearly trips to Napegon for ammunition, traps, clothing and other necessities in woodland life.

The elder Ferret was seen recently by Judson Morse, a sportsman from Toronto, who later spent several days here. He gives an interesting account of the hunter, his methods of trapping and hunting and his aims and ambitions.

"The family of three live in a neat log cabin of four rooms and are devoted to each other," said Mr. Morse. "The mother and son speak exceptionally good English, but when they wish to converse with the father they use standard deaf and dumb signs. Apparently they are all happy and satisfied with their lot. They, however, hope move to some small village, where the son, Arthur may have the advantage of public schools. At present he is taught by his mother, who is fairly well educated.

A Remarkable Marksman

"Ferret, I should say, is about 50 years old. He is erect, well-built and muscular

and is the best student of animal life I ever saw. He is an expert in setting traps and can put a ball through the eye of a chickadee at 200 yards five times out of six. He does not know what the word excitement means, and to this he owes the fact that he is still alive, for many times he has been attacked by wild beasts. These have now and then taken him unawares, as he could not hear them approach.

"I naturally supposed the hunter was forced to depend wholly upon his eyes to detect both game and warnings of danger, but in this I was mistaken. He told me through his son, who acted as interpreter, that he had developed a sense, which he declared was undefinable, but which hinges upon vibration. It appears that a result of being continually on the alert while in the forests the vibration caused by sounds reach his sensitive brain through the medium of nerves in the ear passages and warn him of danger. He 'feels' a lynx cry, a bear howl, a gun explode, but the voice of his wife has no effect at all.

"So acute has this sense become that Ferret is sometimes aware of the approach of deer or moose as they crash through the timber. He is, therefore, in little danger from beasts who attack him openly and make a noise about it. His greatest peril lies in lynx, wildcats and fishers, which lie in wait for their prey along the branches of trees. In daylight Ferret can detect these where an ordinary hunter would miss them, but at night he is at their mercy unless his keen sense of smell gives him warning.

Smelled Doughnuts Two Miles

"His wife is responsible for the story that her husband was once hunting two miles from camp when he smelled dough-

nuts she was frying in a kettle over a bonfire. Being exceedingly fond of the cakes, he threw his gun over his shoulder and headed for home. Another time the odor of baked potatoes reached him a mile distant. Ferret himself says his nose is almost as good as a hound's, and that when the snow is on the ground or the leaves are wet, he can tell which way a deer is going by smelling of four or five tracks. He has been blindfolded to prove this and he has never failed.

Although he has shot hundreds of bears, lynx, deer and other animals, Ferret, like other hunters in the district, relies for his supply of game on traps. He has scores of these set within a radius of six miles from his cabin, and derives a substantial income from the sale of furs, which every spring are taken to the most convenient post of the Hudson Bay Company or sold to collectors who make the round of the camps at given intervals. A large percentage of the returns go for provisions and ammunition, but a little has been saved each year, and this fund will eventually be used to buy a small farm.

"I love the woods, but I realize that I can't live here always," this remarkable hunter told me, "so I am gradually making up my mind to settle down where my wife can see a neighbor now and then and my boy can go to school. Arthur knows a lot now," he added proudly, "but I want him to know more than his mother and father, and of course, we can't teach him more than we know."

Ferret bears several scars he received in encounters with vicious animals, and on several occasions had been laid up for a week at a time as result of unfortunate adventures. One seam in his thigh gives eloquent proof of a battle waged 10 years ago with a wounded bear, and a patch of missing scalp is the trade mark of a lynx which dropped on him while he was setting a trap and covering it with burnt hickory wood. On the whole, he has come off remarkably well.

Their Son, A Poor Hunter

"Strangely enough, Arthur is a poor hunter and a worse trapper. He is moderately fond of shooting, dislikes trapping and dotes on fishing. The latter is a sport this father despises, so Arthur keeps the family supplied with fish. The young man is a naturalist, and there isn't a bird, beast, flower or tree he does not know all about. He has also picked up considerable information regarding herbs and has established himself as the family doctor. Now and then distant neighbors send for him to cure their ills.

"I asked the mother if she didn't fear her husband would some day be killed. She replied that at first she was fearful, but she soon became confident that Ferret could take care of himself."

* * *

A grab bag of newsworthy tidbits from ancient issues of **The Silent Worker**:

Dubious prize for a non-yakking barber: a deaf haircutter was chosen by the Topeka, Kansas, residents as the city's

WANTED--ADMINISTRATOR FOR HOME FOR THE AGED DEAF

Four years of College required.

Ability to communicate with the deaf desirable.

Arrangements will be made to assist the applicant to secure an administrator's license.

Salary negotiable. House and Food furnished.

Deaf or hearing impaired persons will also be considered.

Reply to:

Ben H. Medlin, Sr.

Secretary, Board of Managers

Ohio Home for Aged Deaf

Westerville, Ohio 43081

most popular barber. His prize—a piano valued at \$375. (May 1907)

Sculptor Van Louy de Canter won two prizes in his speciality at the Belgian Exhibition. (January 1890)

Two students at New Jersey School for the Deaf drowned on New Year's Day by falling through cracked ice while skating on a pond. (January 1889)

Prehistoric Deaf Power: Eight deaf men hold positions as principals and superintendents in schools for the deaf across the nation. (February 1894)

Fowl-napping: Anthony Cannon of Hoboken, New Jersey, a veteran jailbird, who previously served time for theft, was nabbed again. Four squawking chickens were tucked underneath his coat, while fleeing from a poultry market. (February 1891)

Ignorance abounds: Residents in the vicinity of schools for the deaf do not know the purpose of these institutions, complained one **Silent Worker** writer. (February 1906)

Gillespie (first name unknown), of Cincinnati, Ohio, inked a contract to pitch for the Waco, Texas, professional baseball team. (May 1889)

Matrimonial Phenomena: Many hearing men choose deaf women as brides; on the vice versa, however, few hearing women opt for deaf spouses. (April 1906)

ACCD TO MONITOR

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act) is in the process of hiring a staff for regional positions and will be hiring for its office in Washington, D.C. In discussions with American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities and others, it was stated that people with disabilities would be given priority in these positions. However, from what has been learned, this appears not to be true.

The ACCD would like to try to monitor the hiring practices of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. In order to determine if people with disabilities are getting an equal opportunity for jobs, the ACCD needs to know how many disabled people have applied for jobs and been turned down.

Anyone who applies for one of these

jobs and is turned down should write the ACCD giving the position they applied for, whether it is in Washington, D.C., or a regional office, and to include a resume of their qualifications for the job. The ACCD needs, to be sure that qualified handicapped people are applying for positions before it can make charges that people with disabilities are not getting equal opportunities for placement in available jobs.

If they have applied for jobs and not been turned down, the ACCD would like to know what the current status of their application is and have them keep the ACCD advised of their progress.

Information should be sent to:
American Coalition of Citizens with
Disabilities, Inc., Dupont Circle Build-
ing, Rm. 308, Washington, D.C. 20036.



SIGNING HIS CONGRATULATIONS—Fred L. Sparks Jr., right, superintendent of the New York State School for the Deaf at Rome from 1947 to 1961, signs his congratulations on the school's centennial anniversary while reminiscing with the present superintendent, J. Jay Farman, left, and State Education Commissioner Ewald B. Nyquist at the anniversary dinner on June 16, 1975. Sparks now resides in Hartford, Conn.



WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON THE HANDICAPPED—Nancy J. Kowalski, National Association of the Deaf, translates for Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary, National Association of the Deaf during a "Tuesday at the White House" meeting with top level government officials sponsored by the office of Public Liaison.

It's HOUSTON in 1976 !

Make plans now to attend the greatest most exciting fun-filled

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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

When He Is On Your Side, You Can't Lose

By Guest Columnist HELEN ANTONIETTA, Kailua, Hawaii

I am the mother of a multiply handicapped girl. Maryellen is a Downs Syndrome child. You might be more used to the term Mongoloid. She is also hearing impaired and an only child.

I thought it might help just one parent if I told you what it is like raising a multiply handicapped child. I don't wish to sound like an authority, but the first ingredient in child raising—normal or handicapped—is LOVE. Now I didn't say spoil or shower with gifts or indulge all their whims. I said LOVE. The second half of child rearing is to remember your children are a mirror of you. If you want them to behave and act polite and have good manners you must behave that way toward them. (I learned what I look like talking on the telephone through the actions of my deaf daughter.)

Maryellen's father and I were aware of her being retarded right at birth. We realized there was something wrong with her hearing after we came home from the hospital. She never startled. But, when you are dealing with one handicap (retardation) you don't know if it is the retardation or the deafness that causes the child to be unconcerned, listless or placid. There was very little written about Downs Syndrome. Remember in the early 60's little was documented about retardation.

We had to have Maryellen tested in order to get her into a school program. We went through the whole deal, psychiatrist, psychologist, general practitioner. It was certified she was retarded. Nothing about her not hearing. We had her hearing tested at the Harkness Pavilion of Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. It was noted the child did not respond to the hearing test most probably because of the retardation.

The retardation was more pronounced than the deafness so she had to attend school for the retarded. Maryellen's deafness was to take a back seat. We worked out a series of signs for her to use, i.e., milk, bathroom, water, eat, etc. This was very limited and most unsatisfactory but it was all we had at this time. This rule in our house was, and still is, if Maryellen wants something, she must vocalize before she gets it. We soon learned that no teacher trained to work with retarded, understood anything about deafness, so our daughter became a follower.

The most agonizing thing in these early years is not knowing when your child is not feeling well . . . they can't tell you. You get so you don't mind the dumb questions people ask, like how come she can't talk and why does she look different. People somehow feel that they have a right to question a parent about their

child. I always try to answer questions, hoping someone might learn a little more about a handicapped person.

We were told Maryellen might never walk or ride a bike and that she may have limited coordination. We were determined that we would do our utmost to overcome these problems. Maryellen's dad fixed a walker that fit under her arms, so she had support while moving from place to place. We had a walking board in the middle of our kitchen every day between 4 and 6 p.m. while I cooked dinner. We all walked the board to get back and forth in the kitchen. Maryellen did also. This certainly helped the coordination. We encouraged her in the water until she could swim. She is now taking tennis lessons and she can surely keep her eye on the ball.

My personal belief in training a child—normal or handicapped—is give them something to learn, repeat three times and repeat and repeat again, again and again.

Our daughter relates to people at home very well. She is most gracious and a lovely hostess, quite relaxed and not shy; however, she is very shy if she is not sure of herself.

We moved to Hawaii when Maryellen was five years old. She attended school for the retarded. Still nothing for the deaf problem. She had speech therapy twice a week during this time. She was also enrolled in the Speech and Hearing Clinic at the University of Hawaii. This was all done after school. In school whenever there was anything competitive like racing or running, Maryellen would wait to see what was going on before she participated. The teacher would count 1, 2, 3 and all the children would run but mine. No one was talking to her in an understandable manner. There was a big communication gap in her life. I always knew what she wanted, but her father would have to ask.

We decided to take a sign language course from the school for the deaf, hop-

ing we could learn enough to teach her. At least the signs we would use would be the proper signs.

Maryellen was 11 years old when she was transferred to the school for the deaf. The school was afraid a retarded child might be a behavior problem. It was not easy for her. She had certainly been sheltered and led by hand. She did have to stand on her own two feet. Hawaii School for the Deaf and Blind just started with total communication and this is, in my opinion, the best and only way to teach the deaf. This child can now relate, tell a story and explain what went on in school. I wish she had had this exposure at a younger age.

Our daughter will be 16 years old next month. These have been wonderful years with complete love and affection. Most rewarding.

My dear readers, don't ever look at the parents of a handicapped child and feel sorry for them. We have learned humility and patience but most especially we have learned about God's LOVE. There is nothing in this world greater than His LOVE and when He is on your side, you can't lose.

* * *

Note from Mary Jane Rhodes: I met Maryellen and her mom at the Quota International Convention in Hawaii in July. Helen was the "parent" participant for a TRIPOD panel conducted to help Quotarians better understand deafness. Then I spent a warm and friendly afternoon at their home. Maryellen is indeed a gracious hostess and a joy to be around. Helen is an inspiration and what she didn't tell in this story is that until just recently she was a foster mother to a great number of babies. Maryellen shared in the "mothering" of these babies before their permanent home was found. I said years ago, and Helen has also proved that **your deaf child was meant to be a blessing . . . and with God on your side, you can't lose.**

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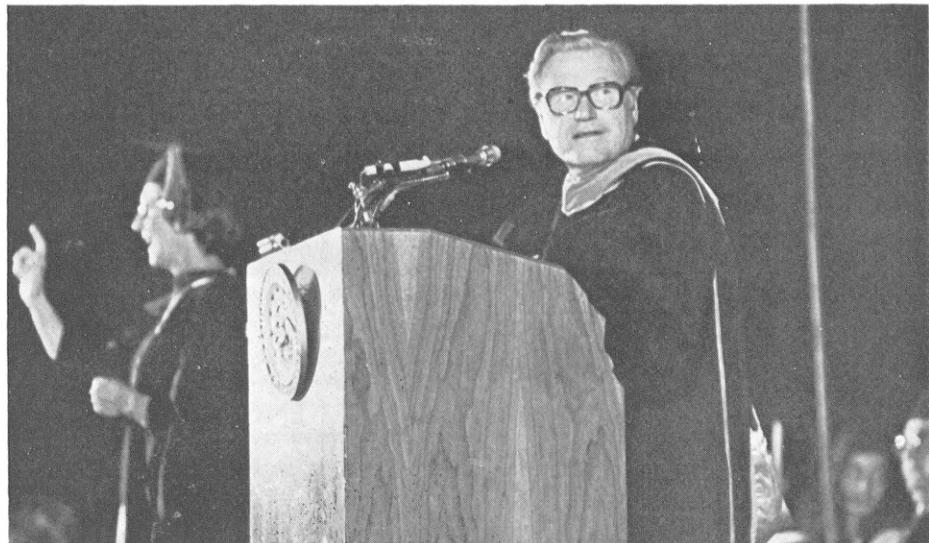
VIIth World Congress Of The WFD

Washington, D.C., July 31-August 8, 1975

(Photo credits for pictures on this page and for the cover pictures—Schoenberg and Louie)



OPENING SESSION—In this fish-eye view, Bernard Bragg is signing "The Star-Spangled Banner" while Maureen Carney sings. Official opening ceremonies were Sunday afternoon, August 3, in the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton.



GALLAUDET CONVOCATION—Vice President Nelson Rockefeller addresses the Gallaudet College Convocation on the Kendall Green mall on Tuesday evening, August 5, unmindful of the drizzling rain which forced the remainder of the program indoors.



RAPT AUDIENCE—The opening ceremonies of the Congress drew a near-capacity throng of participants. On the program were, in addition to many others, Mr. Stanley Thomas, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Human Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Dr. Andrew S. Adams, Commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration.

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...The Fastness And The Wind Flying In My Face...

By RANCE HENDERSON and PAUL BOYNTON

Rance Henderson is Director of the North Carolina Schools for the Deaf; Paul Boynton is Coordinator of Community Education at the North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton.

In early December, 1974, we learned that the French-Swiss Ski College was interested in making its ski program/training available to students at North Carolina School for the Deaf. This college, located at Appalachian Ski Mountain near Blowing Rock, N. C., offered a particular approach to learning how to ski. The approach was approved by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

In fact, Jack Lester, president of the French-Swiss Ski College of Blowing Rock, had been appointed Director of Skiing for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. That was impressive. Also impressive and of interest to our students and us was the fact that this same French-Swiss College had handled all of the ski training for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, the Green Berets, Fifth Special Forces and the Navy Seals.

Additionally, the college was the official manager and trainer of the French Rossignol International Ski Team in their world wide victory of 1972. Finally, it was of no small import that Jean-Claude Killy was/is the consultant and advisor for the ski college.

We immediately went for the idea for the following reasons:

1. In an earlier student body needs assessment several students had indicated an interest in skiing and had referred to their desire to acquire skills which were practical and which could be continued throughout life. These references were consistent with our personal observations as well as with the observations of others.^{1,2}

2. A number of students displayed strong interest when informed; such interest seems usually to be a necessary ingredient.¹

3. The proposed duration (6 weeks) seemed to be consistent with durations reported to be desirable.¹

4. Our school was like many other schools³ in that we offered the typical fare of football, basketball, etc., and this offer gave us an opportunity to grow and to expand a physical education and athletic environment "... that could do much for improving learning."²

5. The North Carolina School for the Deaf, as reported earlier,⁴ had become very involved in community education programs. We had:

a. struggled to become a part of the community with more exposure for our students;

b. moved to make the parents, the home, the community a primary language development environment for deaf children;

c. utilized community resources to meet needs and provide opportunities for experience;

d. recognized in a real way that teaching is not confined to the walls of a building or the boundaries of a playground;

e. assumed responsibility for education for leisure time;

f. acted to reduce isolation of deaf individuals by bringing them together with deaf and hearing people.

Early hints of success and of being on the right track in these areas were consistent with what others had felt and experienced.⁵⁻¹⁰

Ten NCSD students participated. Their program included four Sunday sessions with each session having about two hours of class instruction and one and one-half hours of practice on the slopes.

Ms. Jean Schlichting of French-Swiss Ski College was the developer, coordinator and instructor of this course. She was assisted in the instruction by Duffy Smith and Burton Davis.

Critically important driving and interpreting help came from Ms. Connie Watson, director of the Community Service Project for the Deaf-Charlotte, and Mrs. Ethel McGee, parent of two sons enrolled at NCSD and also enrolled in the ski class.

Was the effort and activity worthwhile? Was it enjoyable? Perhaps the answers to these questions are best revealed by these comments from the participants:

"I like it. It's funny when I fall down. I want to be a good skier."

"I really enjoy skiing. Skiing requires control of body movements. I enjoy the feel of having my body under control."

"It's great. I like the fastness of the sport. I sure miss it."

"I like sports and this includes skiing. I like the fastness and the wind flying in my face. I may get to compete next year."

We earlier referred to parent involvement. One of the parents who was very centrally and extensively involved had this to say about her involvement and observations:

"We were fortunate to be able to take part in skiing lessons at the Appalachian Ski Lodge in Boone during February and

(Continued to Page 30)



Left: Putting on the proper ski equipment takes some time. Right: You must know how to stop before you start down a slope.

A Coming Great Event!

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At The Fabulous Shamrock Hilton Hotel**

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- NAD Rally for that old fashioned spirit-rousing affair
- Miss Deaf America Pageant
- Grand Ball with a spectacular floor show

Tours

- All-day Tour of San Antonio and LBJ Ranch (Sunday, July 5, 1976)
- LBJ Manned Space Center
- San Jacinto Monument and Port of Houston
- Sea-Arama Marine World (Galveston)
- Busch Bird Park
- The Bayou Bend Collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston

Other Activities

- The Astrodome (Baseball if scheduled; otherwise tour)
- All-day Outing at the Astroworld
- Night Club Tour (An evening on the town)
- Golf Tournament
- Deep Sea Fishing
- Beach Party for Children
- Captioned Films Nightly
- Special Luncheons and Receptions by Groups and Organizations
- Exhibits

National Association Of The Deaf Convention

Watch in future issues for additional details about the Greatest, Most-Fun Filed Convention ever!

**IT'S HOUSTON, TEXAS
JULY 4-11, 1976**

Hotline News

HOTLINE SPORTS

Schools for the deaf, colleges and club athletic schedules and results are needed for THE DEAF AMERICAN's "Hotline Sports" section. Send such material to Mr. Charley Whisman, DA Hotline Sports Editor, 4316 North Carrollton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

RESULTS

39th Annual Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association Tournament

Detroit, Michigan, April 18-20, 1975 Five-Man Team (Actual Pinfall)

1. DAD Thunderbowl Class, Detroit, Michigan, 2703 pins
2. Unlucky "5," Detroit, Michigan, 2698 pins
3. Golden Arrows—1975, Flint, Michigan, 2676 pins
4. Syralb Stars, Albany, New York, 2664 pins
5. Silent Printcrafters, Washington, D.C., 2649 pins

Five-Man Team (Handicap Pinfall)

1. Argus, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 2915 pins
2. Flint Streakers, Flint, Michigan, 2913 pins
3. "5" Challenger, Detroit, Michigan, 2892 pins
4. Golden Arrows—1975, Flint, Michigan, 2865 pins
5. Syralb Stars, Albany, New York, 2858 pins

Doubles Event (Actual Pinfall)

1. H. Petrowski and R. Stewart, Detroit, Michigan, 1124 pins
2. L. Carolis and C. Conner, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1120 pins
3. B. Klett and C. Rose, Flint, Michigan, 1113 pins
4. W. Merrick and T. Stafford, Elkhart, Indiana, 1109 pins
5. E. Sedoma and J. Trimarchi, Albany, New York, 1106 pins

Doubles Events (Handicap Pinfall)

1. B. Ostrowski and F. Berst, Buffalo, New York, 1222 pins
2. L. Carolis and G. Conner, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1212 pins
3. H. Williams and J. Karolski, Detroit, Michigan, 1206 pins
4. R. Dziklinski and J. Klarr, Detroit, Michigan, 1201 pins
5. B. Klett and C. Rose, Flint, Michigan, 1195 pins

Individual Event (Actual Pinfall)

1. G. Lastrico, Chicago, Illinois, 706 pins
2. J. Dixon, Rochester, New York, 644 pins
3. A. Marchuk, Detroit, Michigan, 642 pins
4. S. Trayner, Detroit, Michigan, 634 pins
5. O. Hoffman, Jr., Chicago, Illinois, 608 pins

Individual Event (Handicap Pinfall)

1. G. Lastrico, Chicago, Illinois, 706 pins
2. J. Dixon, Rochester, New York, 644 pins
3. O. Hoffman, Jr., Chicago, Illinois, 677 pins
4. E. Cupps, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, 676 pins
5. C. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, 674 pins

All Events (Actual Pinfall for 9 games)

1. A. Marchuk, Detroit, Michigan, 1750 pins
2. E. Sedoma, Albany, New York, 1739 pins
3. C. Lastrico, Chicago, Illinois, 1730 pins
4. M. Tyler, Flint, Michigan, 1720 pins.
5. R. Gerich, Cleveland, Ohio, 1717 pins

All Events (Handicap Pinfall for 9 games)

1. A. Perry, Baltimore, Maryland, 1881 pins
2. G. Lastrico, Chicago, Illinois, 1877 pins
3. S. Trayner, Detroit, Michigan, 1868 pins
4. M. Tyler, Flint, Michigan, 1846 pins
5. J. Karolski, Detroit, Michigan, 1842 pins

Future GLDBA Tournament Host Cities:

- 1976—Buffalo, New York
- 1977—Cleveland, Ohio
- 1978—Indianapolis, Indiana
- 1979—Rochester, New York
- 1980—Chicago, Illinois

American Deaf Women's Bowling Association 28th Annual Bowling Tournament, Detroit, 1975

Five-Women Event (Actual Pinfall)

1. Bill's Key Shop, Madison, Wis. 2339
2. Kettlinger, Detroit, Michigan 2291
3. Chicago Fireballs, Chicago, Ill. 2258

Five-Women Event (Handicap)

1. Buffalo Club of the Deaf, No. 10, Buffalo, N. Y., 2698
2. Buffalo Club of the Deaf No. 2, Buffalo, N. Y., 2622
3. Bill's Key Shop, Madison, Wis., 2609

Doubles Event (Actual Pinfall)

1. B. Duhon and H. Beinecke, Akron, Ohio, 1085
2. L. LaCrosse and M. Drydren, Madison, Wis., 1005
3. B. Jeters and S. Smith, Detroit, Mich., 980

Doubles Event (Handicap)

1. B. Duhon and H. Beinecke, Akron, Ohio, 1121
2. L. LaCrosse and M. Drydren, Madison, Wis., 1116
3. B. Kolb and J. Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 1103

Individual Event (Actual Pinfall)

1. E. Hoberg, Chicago, Ill., 547
2. M. Volpentesta, Chicago, Ill., 543

1975 Bowling Schedules

- October 11, at Indianapolis, Indiana
- October 18, at Kansas City, Missouri
- October 25, at Cincinnati, Ohio
- November 1, at Chicago (Southtown), Illinois
- November 1, at Buffalo, New York
- November 1, at Dallas, Texas
- November 8, at Dayton, Ohio
- November 22, at Birmingham, Alabama
- November 29, at Chicago (Ten Pin Club), Illinois
- December 6 and 13, at Cleveland, Ohio

All Individual Event (Handicap)

1. E. Hoberg, Chicago, Ill., 637
2. M. Volpentesta, Chicago, Ill., 597
3. S. Lombardi, Detroit, Mich., 595
4. B. Duhon, Akron, Ohio, 1579
5. J. Bratanch, Chicago, Ill., 1572
3. B. Jeter, Detroit, Mich., 1542
5. K. Kyington, Madison, Wis., 1664, tie

All Events (Handicap)

1. J. Bratanch, Chicago, Ill., 1671
2. J. Mikesell, Buffalo, N.Y., 1664, tie
3. K. Kyington, Madison, Wis., 1664, tie

Future Tournament Hosts

- 1976—Buffalo, New York

- 1977—Cleveland, Ohio

- 1978—Indianapolis, Indiana

- 1979—Rochester, New York

- 1980—Chicago, Illinois

Interstate Prep Football Scores

Illinois 8, Kansas 0

Tennessee 8, Virginia 0

Michigan 12, Wisconsin 10

Missouri 48, Wisconsin 0

Wisconsin 16, Minnesota 0

Alabama 15, Tennessee 6

Michigan 12, Wisconsin 10

Missouri 48, Wisconsin 0

Indiana 46, Kentucky 6

Indiana 50, Michigan 6

South Carolina 26, Tennessee 6

27th Annual Golf Tournament Results

Midwest Deaf Golf Association, and the
Midwest Deaf Ladies, at East Troy, Wis.
Men

Championship Flight:

1. George Dudas, Pennsylvania

First Flight:

1. J. Dyreson, Wisconsin

Second Flight:

1. DeMotte, Colorado

Third Flight:

1. R. Arneson, Wisconsin

Ladies

Class A Champion: B. Sawhill, Iowa

Class B Champion: H. DiFalico, Michigan

Future Tournament Sites

1976—In Iowa

1977—In Colorado

Softball Tournament Results

Eastern, held in Brooklyn, New York:
Staten Island 7, Baltimore 6 (Third place)

Westchester, N. Y. 10, Hudson County,
New Jersey 1 (Championship Game)

1976 Host: Hartford, Connecticut

Midwest Tourney, held at Minneapolis,

Minnesota

Sioux Falls 8, Denver 5

Minneapaul 4, St. Louis 0

Sioux Falls 9, St. Louis 6

Minneapaul 29, Sioux Falls 2 (championship game)

Future hosts:

1976—Kansas City, Missouri

1977—Wichita, Kansas

1978—Omaha, Nebraska

1979—Sioux City, Iowa

Gallaudet College Sports

Football

Montgomery 58, Gallaudet 0

Liberty Baptist 43, Gallaudet 0

Gallaudet 14, St. Leo 13

Gallaudet 12, Virginia Commonwealth 6

Bowie State 69, Gallaudet 0 -----

Soccer

Washington Bible College 2, Gallaudet 1
Gallaudet 3, Luther Rice 2

Gallaudet 4, Charles County Community
College 1.

Prince George's Community College 4,
Gallaudet 0

Gallaudet 4, Washington Bible College 0
Western Maryland College 2, Gallaudet 0

St. Mary's 4, Gallaudet 2

Gallaudet 3, Toronto Silents 3

Catholic University 2, Gallaudet 0

Cross Country

York College 20, Gallaudet 35

Gallaudet 21, Western Maryland 40

Gallaudet 17, Washington Bible College

46



BEING MADE UP—NAD Executive Secretary Frederick C. Schreiber winces as a zealous Kapital Kloon applies powder to his makeup with an oversize puff. This was a lighter side of the VIIth World Congress. (Photo credit—Schoenberg and Louie)

Fastness And The Wind

(Continued from Page 27)

March. These classes were taught by three instructors from the French-Swiss Ski College. There were 10 students enrolled and we went up for four lessons on Sunday afternoons.

"I was very happy to be a part of our skiing program. I was very impressed with how well our students picked up the basic ski form. They all were very interested and the fact they are deaf did not handicap them. In fact, I believe they caught on as quick if not quicker than hearing people because they have to depend on their eyes so much. The instructors were great and had the greatest of patience. They were so enthused with the program that they had bought a sign language book and had learned a few signs. Of course, as we went along they would ask what some signs were."

"This was a great opportunity as well as a challenge to our students. To me, this is another milestone in their lives. Just because they have hearing losses does not mean that they cannot function as normal people."

"As an interpreter, I enjoyed the lessons very much. Of course, I did not learn to ski like the students (difficult to teach an old dog new tricks) but I certainly enjoyed the chance to be able to go with them in order for them to participate in the program. And guess what!!! I only froze half to death on a couple of occasions trying to fingerspell."

"I am looking forward to next year and hope we can start in the early part of the season and perhaps get in some racing competition."

When the dust (?) settled on all this we recognized that through the help and cooperation of our staff, parents, a community college person and a teacher in

training . . . another program and another facility had been made accessible¹ to deaf people.

The opportunity fit very nicely into our scheme of things but it also fit very nicely into the larger scheme of things to which Minzey and LeTarte referred when they stated:

"From the beginning of the human race, man has sought to achieve new skills, new thoughts, and new and better ways of living. He has always been interested in growth. While some may call this instinct natural competitiveness and, others, man's personal desire to grow as an individual, the fact remains that human beings do have a normal desire to achieve that which is beyond their present level of proficiency."¹¹

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interprenews

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First International Conference On Interpreting Huge Success

The opening remarks at Trinity College by Carl J. Kirchner, president of the RID, Inc., set the mood for the First International Conference on Interpreting for the Deaf:

"Willkommen! Vien Venido! Soyae le Bienenu! WELCOME!"

"On behalf of the Interpreters of America, the Board of Directors of the National Registry of Interpreters of the Deaf of America, and our deaf citizens, I, the President of the RID, extend a welcome to each of you to the First International Conference on Interpreting for the Deaf.

"This is truly a historic moment and a dream come true for many of us, not only in America, but in other countries as well, when persons involved in interpreting worldwide come together to share information. Through this exchange, we can grow professionally and help deaf citizens attain full citizenship.

"Furthermore, it is particularly fitting that this Conference immediately precede the Second Ecumenical Training Seminar for Religious Workers among the Deaf, since the origins of interpreting has its roots in the religious setting.

"The role of the interpreter is a unique one. The interpreter bridges the communication gap for the deaf and often finds himself as the public relations person for deafness. It is crucial that we as interpreters worldwide be as well trained as possible to carry on the dual role of being the communication bridge and deaf awareness advocate.

"Through this First International Conference, it is hoped that a network to provide communication among interpreters can begin to emerge. The RID feels some responsibility in being of assistance and hopes that our hosting this three-day meeting is the springboard. With more than 35 million deaf and hard of hearing people in the world, we need to begin to tap each other's expertise to insure FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR ALL DEAF PEOPLE"

(Several excerpts from letters from different parts of the world were read, bringing greetings and congratulations on this conference. Space doesn't permit us to quote from these messages.)

"I also reiterate what was said by the International Chairman of the World Federation Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation from Germany, Dr. Herbert Feuchte, who complimented all the interpreting done at the World Congress of the Deaf and stated how through interpreters, the deaf have a more full participation.

"I invite you to share with each other and with the RID, your thoughts on how we might encourage the continuance of what is beginning here. I hope that the 1979 World Congress for the Deaf meeting in Belgrade will also draw together interpreters for a Second International Conference on Interpreting.

"With hands extended in friendship and in sign, Greetings and Best Wishes now and in the days and years to come."

Keynote speakers for the opening session were Barbara Brasel, Director of the Connecticut Commission for the Hearing Impaired, who gave "The Consumer's Point of View" and Dr. Ed Shroyer, who spoke on "The Interpreter." Other noteworthy contributions to the three-day program were Albert T. Pimentel giving our foreign visitors pointers on "How to Set Up a National Interpreter Organization"; Bill Peace and Dick Dirst of the Georgia Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf with information on how their full-time local RID office operates and how to obtain a state contract for interpreting services.

On the second day there were sessions on do's and don'ts of platform interpreting and the fine points of artistic interpreting, led by Suzie Kirchner. It was surprising to see so many foreign language interpreters joining in, unhampered by the headsets they wore.

Betty and Bob Ingram spoke on TV interpreting and the Clearinghouse for Interpreting for Deaf People via Television. It was interesting to note the number of TV programs for the deaf that have been started. It was agreed that we need many more and one of our goals is to certify TV Newscasters.

Other fine speakers were Rev. Otto Berg on "Religious Interpreting"; Agnes Foret, who gave the picture of our Legal Interpreting Workshops at Wayne State. As a result of these two-week intensive train-

James Stangarone
Ralph Neesam

ing workshops, 36 persons now hold the specialized Legal Certificate.

Virginia Hughes, coordinator of interpreting services at California State University, Northridge, gave some very practical advice for interpreting in an educational setting and Bob Ingram spoke on "Minimum Fee Schedule: The Supreme Court Ruling."

On the final day, Carol Tipton gave us some insight into the "National Interpreter Training Consortium" and Edna Adler spoke on "Rehabilitation (Theoretical)" Betty Ingram gave an interesting account on "The Connecticut System of Providing Interpreting Services to Deaf Persons."

Also on the final day, a team of evaluators was on hand to evaluate interpreters. All in all, our foreign friends were able to share with us and gain experience in seeing how a professional organization like our RID operates.

All this would have not been possible without the help of the Potomac Chapter and especially Michael Deninger, who took care of the living accommodations at the college; Jim Stangarone, who chaired the conference, and all the people who contributed and shared their experiences in order that deaf people all over the world can fully participate. Proceedings of this conference are now being edited by Bob Ingram and will be available in February 1976.

* * *

The office staff continues to try to dig out from under all of the paper work involved in collecting membership dues, compiling information for the directory, evaluations and trying to keep up with day-to-day requests for information and service from members and prospective members.

* * *

Four international conferences in Washington during July and August resulted in a heavy work schedule for all of the staff, but the RID is now launched as an international organization . . . not because we are seeking more work, but because the other countries are desperate for information. The RID had booths at both the World Federation of the Deaf Congress in the Washington Hilton and the International Association of Parents of the Deaf at Gallaudet College.

How Would You Handle This?

Remember our question in the May issue regarding the role of the interpreter when he realizes the deaf speaker's voice is not coming through. Fred Yates, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Virginia Council for the Deaf, says . . . "It would be intolerable; a shameful waste of ideas and time, in addition to posing a bad public image for a deaf person to continue speaking when the audience is unable to comprehend. The interpreter would be doing a disservice not to cue the deaf person. I have seen interpreters do this quite tactfully and I have never known a deaf person to resent it."

Note: If you have any questions or problems relating to interpreting, send them in so that we can get the views of our membership.

* * *

News From Our Chapters

CPRID Hears Gawlick, Cokley on SEE, LOVE—About 65 people, teachers, parents, religious workers, interpreters, etc., attended a workshop on the various sign language systems of the deaf at Penn Ram Inn, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, on May 31, sponsored by the Central Pennsylvania RID. Dennis Cokley and Rev. Rudolph Gawlik, of the Kendall School and Rock Gospel, delightfully and concisely explained the characteristics, pros and cons of Ameslan (ASL), SEE-1 (Seeing Essential English), SEE-2, (Signing Exact English), PSE (Pidgin Signed English), LOVE (Linguistics of Visual English) and Manual English.

They emphasized that a language, including American Sign Language, is a naturally developed method of communication among members of a community with its own vocabulary and word order, and that the various printed, written and new sign systems are not languages themselves, but rather artificially invented codes for transmitting language. They illustrated the problems and advantages of interpreting from context vesus translating word for word.

Signing with the deaf, they explained, usually involves using a mixture of systems flowing, as the situation prompts, on a continuum between pure signed English and pure Ameslan. They suggested interpreters and others give special attention to developing their own receptive skills. The next workshop this fall will be on teaching sign language.

"Let's Work Together" is the fitting motto of the WIS/RID and the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf. These two organizations just completed their second joint convention. There was a large turnout of both deaf and hearing people, thereby enhancing the growing rapport between the two groups.

James Jones, Minnesota RID president, was the speaker at the final banquet. Mingling his zany sense of humor with some thoughtful remarks directed both to the deaf and the interpreters, he counseled going slow on setting Ameslan aside although in teaching children there is a

place for using new signs. He spoke of the future in terms of more opportunities opening up for deaf people, hence the need for many more skilled interpreters.

The highlight of the WIS/RID convention was the awarding of the Distinguished Service Award to Lucile N. Olson, a locally and nationally known interpreter. Letters of acknowledgement for distinguished service were also awarded to Jean Clarkson, Chapter secretary and to Norma Letourneau, co-editor of the WIS/RID Newsletter. (Chapters: The Distinguished Service plaque may be ordered from the RID office.)

Another First For WIS/RID: A three-day workshop on Legal Interpreting will take place October 3-5 at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The Saturday session will feature a "mock trial" at the courthouse presided over by Judge Gary Gerlach. A working session on legal terminology and problems designed to be of interest and value to interpreters and deaf consumers will follow. The banquet in the evening will have as its main speaker Judge Joseph Pernick of Detroit.

* * *

Interpreting programs help to fill our needs: Over 50 trainees were involved in the Community and Student Interpreter Training Program at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester, New York. This intensive eight-week summer program under the direction of Tracy Hurwitz drew participants from all over the United States. This reflects NTID's concern to provide qualified interpreters for the deaf nationwide.

More Interpreters On The Way: Twelve students recently completed a six-week interpreter training course held at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and funded by a special grant from St. Paul Technical-Vocational Institute (TVI). These students have been evaluated and are being recommended for Provisional Permits to be issued by the National RID. In addition, several members of the class were encouraged to attempt the Wisconsin/RID evaluations in Madison in November of this year.

Guest lecturers were invited to speak to the class and the students had the opportunity to be exposed to interpreters, deaf adults and professionals in allied fields. Guests taking part were Howard Busby, John Conway, Eve Dicker, Hedy Miller, Dr. Andy Myerson, Lucile Olson, Judy Scott, Bella Selan, John Shipman, Celia Warshawsky, David Watson and Harry Whiting.

In addition to receiving instruction in interpreting techniques, specialized vocabulary, English idioms, multiple meanings and idiomatic expressions used by the deaf, the students had the opportunity to practice their interpreting skills at conferences at the WAD-Wis/RID Convention in role-playing situations, with video and audio tapes, in hospitals, at Marquette University and Milwaukee Area Technical College, for the Golden Agers and at the Milwaukee Silent Club.

The six-week course was headed by Dr. Leo Dicker of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He was assisted by Mrs. Evelyn Zola and Father James Alby, both deaf adults.

* * *

Mary Jane Rhodes spoke at the Quota International Convention held recently in Hawaii. She gets the RID and DEAF AWARENESS around the world this way. This is part of Quota's SHATTER SILENCE campaign!

MAKE DEAFNESS VISIBLE IN YOUR COMMUNITY . . . PROMOTE DEAF AWARENESS.

State Funded Interpreting Services

More states are now establishing commissions or a Coordinating Facility for Interpreting Services for the Deaf. Alabama is now recruiting staff people for this facility. This grant has been approved and the facility will be sponsored by a joint agreement between VRS, the Department for Adult Deaf and Blind and the Alabama RID.

* * *

POSITION AVAILABLE

Instructor in the Tutorial Center. Master's degree minimum requirement. Training in reading instruction and study skills.

For details write:

Mrs. Hortense Auerbach, Director
The Tutorial Center
Gallaudet College
Washington, D. C. 20002



Lucile N. Olson, winner of the WIS/RID Distinguished Service Award.

NTID Adds Four Members To National Advising Group

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf has named four new members to its National Advisory Group (NAG). The NAG serves in an advisory capacity to the director of NTID. Its members include leaders in education, business and industry, and government. Selected to serve on the advisory group are Mrs. Laura M. Bergt, Ms. Alice R. Kent, Dr. Robert Huff and Dr. George Propp.

Mrs. Bergt of Fairbanks, Alaska, is the parent of a deaf daughter. She is active in a number of national and state organizations. Among these are the National American Bicentennial, the National Council on Health Manpower Shortages, the National Council of Regents for the Institute of American Indian Arts (Santa Fe, N. M.), the Alaska Plan Policy Board, the Governor's Rural Affairs Commission (Alaska), Alaska's Commission for the Handicapped and the University of Alaska's Student Orientation Services Committee.

Some of her past committee activities include the State (Alaska) Task Force on Hard of Hearing, Alaska Crippled Children's Association, Arctic Association for Retarded Children and Alaska State Press Club.

Ms. Kent of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, is presently principal of the Millridge Center for Hearing Impaired in Cleveland, Ohio. She has had extensive teaching and supervisory experience in a variety of programs during her 40 years in education of the deaf. For 15 years she served as a director of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf. She has served as a visiting professor at the University of Virginia, Smith College, Portland State College, University of Utah and at Northwestern University. She has been an active participant and contributor to many meetings of national organizations associated with hearing impaired children and youth.

Dr. Robert Huff of Blacksburg, Va., is a professor of higher education at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Prior to assuming this position, he spent six years as the associate director for the National Center on Higher Educational Management Systems at the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. In this position he was instrumental in developing a number of highly sophisticated planning and management systems for resource allocation and management in higher education.

Prior to this, Dr. Huff held a number of positions in the area of secondary and postsecondary educational administration.

Dr. George Propp of Lincoln, Neb., is assistant director of the Specialized Office for Deaf and Hard of Hearing at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. Prior to this he was the associate director and coordinator of instruction for the Midwest Regional Media Center for the Deaf and a former professor at Northwestern University.

Klippel Feil Syndrome

(Continued from Page 6)

While definitive screening for Klippel-Feil and scoliosis usually requires x-rays, screening for visible scoliosis is a simple and inexpensive process. A nurse or physical education teacher can be trained to do it if a physician is not available.

Doctors are not always aware of the less obvious birth defects of the spine. This is unfortunate since two to four percent of all children have scoliosis. No deaf child should be denied the diagnosis and treatment needed because a doctor or a school failed to institute screening procedures.

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Future NAD Conventions

1976—Houston, Texas
1978—Rochester, N. Y.
1980—Cincinnati, Ohio

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

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N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226



This is the "quiet" period—if one can exist—in activities of the National Association of the Deaf and its Cooperating Member (state associations). The NAD itself is taking advantage of a breathing spell following the World Congress of the Deaf. State associations—or at least most of them—seem to be observing respite since their summer conventions.

For the NAD, however, the "quiet" period is the lull before big events—chief of which is the Houston Convention next July. So much remains to be done in firming up the program—entertainment and workshops especially.

The fact that we do not have much to report at this time does not mean that the Local Committee and the General Chairman (Ralph White) are marking time. On the contrary, they have been working hard on revisions suggested at the NAD Executive Board meeting in August.

The Miss Deaf America Pageant Committee met in Houston on September 13-14 to review progress to date and to try to pin down some of the physical arrangements, vital to the Pageant, at the Shamrock Hotel. We hope to have a preliminary report on Pageant plans next month, including an estimate of entrants.

In this issue is a Research and Development Committee report on a meeting held at the conclusion of the World Congress on August 8. Particular note should be taken of the discussion regarding the merits of a national industry for the deaf—which would incorporate many aspects of the American Printing House for the Blind.

* * *

NAD committees have been requested to submit preliminary reports. A few of them are coming in at this writing before the October 1 target date. We will try to follow up on the missing ones. The Resolutions Committee needs copies of resolutions from state associations—those intended for consideration at the Houston Convention.

* * *

As Executive Secretary Schreiber reports in this month's Home Office Notes, the NAD emerged from the World Congress in the red, as had been expected. A bright note is that the deficit will be less than feared. We are glad that the NAD Executive Board, at its meeting last January, voted to proceed with plans when the financial outlook was far from rosy. The NAD, as sponsor of the Congress, continues to receive glowing compliments on the program and organization of the Congress—the first held outside Europe—the first organized and managed by an organization of the deaf utilizing deaf leadership and deaf workers on an unprecedented scale. (This is not to disregard the contributions of many, many hearing people who had part in the success of the undertaking.)

* * *

Again and again, complaints are expressed that the NAD, and particularly its Home Office, is not responsive—or quickly enough—to inquiries and requests from state associations. At the recent Executive Board meeting, several members pointed out that it—would help considerably if copies of correspondence were sent them so they would be better aware of problems in their regions.

State association officers, please try to keep your Board Member informed—to the extent that they will be knowledgeable and more able to serve you. We cannot afford communication gaps

at that level in light of the general agreement at recent NAD conventions that the rank-and-file membership do not share in information. And remember that NAD President likes to get copies of such correspondence, too.

* * *

In another month or so detailed announcements will be available regarding the NAD-sponsored Forum in Indianapolis, March 21-23, 1976. Dr. Mervin Garretson is chairman of the Planning Committee. Other members are your President and NAD Board Member Gary Olsen, mainly because they live in Indianapolis. The Indiana Association of the Deaf will provide working committees for registration and other local arrangements. The Forum theme will be announced next month. Every effort will be made to provide a format that will involve participants—a landmark of the most successful Forums in the past.

At Houston, the NAD hopes to have a workshop or seminar for "professionals" that will offer college credit. A suggested theme which merits foremost thought is "Deaf Heritage"—with a Bicentennial tie-in. Workshops have proved popular at the last three or four conventions despite the scheduling difficulties. Even state association Representatives have been tempted to "skip" business sessions in order to see what's going on in the workshops.

* * *

In several states the deaf have been aroused by hasty action in filling appointive positions in educational, rehabilitation and welfare agencies. In New Jersey, the deadline for applications for the superintendency of the state school for the deaf was extended twice. So have deadlines for openings for other educational positions. Another case in point is the Texas Commission for the Deaf—the executive directorship, that is. We are waiting for the story as to what transpired and how the deaf reacted.

Most deadlines for applications are absurd in the sense that the announcements cannot obtain general circulation in less than three months. All too often, hints are that selections are more or less cut-and-dried.

Job descriptions are quite often such that qualified deaf applicants are well nigh eliminated, and sometimes the "Equal Opportunity Employer" or "Affirmative Action Employer" label is a farce. Anyone who wishes to complain should contact the National Association of the Deaf—through its President or its Executive Secretary—and give full details.

* * *

More and more states have adopted legislation requiring interpreters for the deaf in legal proceedings. That such laws are on the books is not enough. What actually happens?

Are the deaf really getting their rights? If not, is it due to the lack of information or to the failure of the courts to provide interpreters? We would appreciate information from any and all sources on this subject.

IXth Forum—COSD Series

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 23-26, 1976

"Organizations and Agencies Serving the Deaf

Sponsored by the National Association of the Deaf
and the

Indiana Association of the Deaf

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



Things are just beginning to get back to normal in the Home Office after the massive effort that took place in putting on the Seventh World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf. After a period of relative stability we found our office staff getting itchy feet and the search for replacements had to start all over again.

First to go was Cathy Thomas who functioned as administrative assistant to the World Congress grant. Cathy moved over to the Center for Law and the Deaf at Gallaudet on September 1. She will continue, however, to assist in closing out the WFD project if any assistance is needed. Next to go was Pam Gunther who had been in the book department and who served as liaison person at the Congress. Pam returned to California pending her acceptance in the Counseling Program in Oregon. Also going was Cathy Monday, our receptionist, and Debbie Sullivan who was with the Communicative Skills Program.

At the moment only two positions have been covered. Judy Segovia will take Cathy Monday's place as receptionist. Judy came to us first as a volunteer in the WFD department and later proved to be an invaluable asset in the Congress. Davida Ehrlich will move into the book department in place of Pam so what remains to be filled are positions in the typing pool and the CSP. No replacement is being sought for Cathy Thomas as the grant has only a few months to run anyway.

The Congress appeared to be a great success in all respects but financial. But even financially we expect to end up better than originally anticipated thanks to a host of dedicated volunteers much too large to identify singly. There can be no doubt that but for the dedication and willingness of the volunteers our losses would have been much greater than anticipated. To date the cash outlay for the Congress has run close to \$150,000 with a number of bills still outstanding. Considering that the Congress was of but four days' duration, that was an expensive proposition. Despite all this, there is no doubt that it was worth every cent we spent and all the effort we poured into it. We have received compliments from all over the world. And they are still pouring in. If nothing else we have made the world take note that deaf people have ability and need only be given the opportunity to put it to use.

While the preparation for and management of the Congress had taken up a large part of the staff's time, the book department had continued to function as if nothing particular was happening and we returned to the happy embarrassment of learning that we were out of books in many of our categories so that we had to come up with a huge order for more than half of the titles that the NAD publishes. At the same time, we also had to come up with a new publication list which will probably become available about the same time as this is published. We are pleased to be able to boast that in the days of ever rising prices we have not only maintained the prices on the books and material the NAD

dent; Peter Seiler, vice president; James Carter, secretary; Theodore Huber, treasurer; Paula Chance, Ronald Herbold, Betty Huber, Mary Lou Hudson, Ralph Rose, board members. John B. Davis is executive secretary. Illinois' Representative at the 1976 NAD Convention will be Mr. Forestal, with Mr. Seiler as alternate.

IOWA: Joseph Myklebust, president; Dale Van Hemert, first vice president;

State Association Officers

1975-1977

COLORADO: Ron Faucett, president; Josie Kilthau, vice president; John Pat Warriner, second vice president; Sharon Sluyter, third vice president; Fred Gustafson, secretary; Ron Sluyter, treasurer; Frank Gardner, Frank Steadman, Don Blair, board members.

ILLINOIS: Lawrence H. Forestal, presi-

publishes but have also reduced somewhat the prices of material we sell but do not publish.

As most readers know, we have added clocks to our merchandise. We have run out of Lampliter clocks and have only the Moonbeans left. But we still can make available the dial-type Moonbeams at \$15.00 plus 50 cents shipping charges and the digital Moonbeams at \$24.95 including shipping. We wish to note that when the dial-type Moonbeams are gone, it is unlikely that we will be able to get more. So if you need a clock, get one while the getting is good. We have gotten over 50 orders for the Lampliter which we have been unable to fill because the clocks are no longer available.

In addition, we have gotten a new supply of Bell and Howell 16mm sound projectors. These are new models—the 1850 model and the 1982 models and in keeping with the times we have had to increase prices on these items. So that now the 1850 model will sell for \$535.00 and the 1982 model will be \$575.00 for members. Non-members will be able to purchase these models at a \$25.00 increase in published prices. To qualify as a member a prospective purchaser must have been a member of the NAD—either as a Regular Member through the state associations or an Advancing Member—for a year before the date of purchase, otherwise the non-member price will prevail. Again, our supply is limited and due to our policy of selling these machines at the lowest possible cost, the quantity will not last. Purchases are on a "cash only" basis but we are sure your bank will be more than willing to lend money on such a bargain.

The Executive Secretary has been getting back in the swim, so to speak, after slowing down considerably because of his back operation and the World Congress. Starting with the PSAD convention in York, Pennsylvania, in August he has successively been scheduled to take part in a workshop by the PRWAD in Virginia Beach, September 22-25; then a speaking engagement for the newly formed Lions Club near Pittsburgh on September 28; followed by a workshop at the University of Maryland, October 1-2; a luncheon meeting with members of the National Advisory Council on October 6; a brainstorming session for the National Association of Hearing and Speech Action, October 7-9; the National Advisory Council Meeting on October 9; plus a meeting of the Board of the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities, October 11 and 12; followed by the National Rehabilitation Association convention in Cincinnati, October 13-15. And boy, are we tired.

We are pleased to note that our comptroller, Art Norris, has successfully undergone back surgery and is now running around like a kid with a new toy. In fact, his recovery has been even better and faster than that of the Executive Secretary, so by now he will be back on the job again.

Aside from that bit of personal news, work has been moving forward on our new Supplemental Hospitalization Insurance Plan. This program is designed to supplement existing hospitalization insurance and will be available to NAD members in two forms at an extremely reasonable cost. **But we wish to make it very clear that the program is no substitute for regular hospitalization. No one should consider using it as a replacement for current hospitalization coverage.** We realize that we are perhaps being excessively cautious in stressing the point but with the high cost of hospitalization at this time the Executive Secretary, especially, would rather be safe than sorry. Still in the wings are a number of projects for developing supplemental cartridges for our See 'N' Sign kits.

Don Kissell, second vice president; Dale Hovinga, secretary; John Hendricks, treasurer; Harold Kinkade, Roundtable chairman; Sharon Hovinga, Nominating Committee chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA: A. Donald Roppelt, president; Samuel D. Shultz, first vice president; Thomas L. Coulston, second vice president; Frank J. Nemshick, secretary; John F. Maurer, treasurer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
Contributions To Building Fund
Halex House

Leon and Hortense Auerbach (In memory of Carl Higgins)	\$ 10.00
Uriel C. Jones (In memory of Evelyn M. Jones)	500.00
Dr. Nathan Katz	100.00
Bertram Miller	5.00
Melinda K. Moore	5.00
Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf	2,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger O. Scott (In memory of John J. Allen)	37.00

Increased Payments

Marjorie Cleere	\$ 230.00
Esther Hoppaugh (In memory of Frank W. Hoppaugh)	40.00
Mrs. Leo Lewis	150.00
Mississippi Association of the Deaf	409.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. McClure	56.50
Harold Smalley	32.00

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
New Members

Marian Kay Aiken	West Virginia
Susan Balkovic	Pennsylvania
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Mary Sue Borden	Idaho
Glenda J. Brown	Arizona
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Dennis Carapetza	Maryland
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Melinda K. Moore	North Carolina
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Sally Jane McGravy	Kentucky
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Joan C. Pitner	Wisconsin
Hannah Potter	California
Gerv G. Qualis	California
Lynn Ramsey	District of Columbia
Jane Roddy	California
Edward J. Scharberl	Arizona
Gary A. Schlub	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Seitel	Texas
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Sevigny	West Virginia
Suzanne Slade	Kentucky
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Nancy C. Stockton	California
Margie Struble	Washington
Mrs. Allen Sykes	Indiana
Mrs. Joyce Tesky	Illinois
Jean Torgerson	Minnesota
Walter D. Uhlig	Missouri
Bernadette van Houten	California
Mr. and Mrs. William C. Weaver	North Carolina
Mr. and Mrs. John Yago, Jr.	Pennsylvania
Pamela Young	Georgia

**THE DEAF POPULATION
 OF THE UNITED STATES**

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NAD Executive Board Meeting Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., August 2-5, 1975

First Session

The meeting was called to order by President Smith at 10:00 a.m. in the Military Room, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C. Present were: Jess M. Smith, President; Charlie McKinney, Vice-President; Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer; Mervin Garretson, President-Elect; Board Members, Sam Block, Carl Brininstool, George Scheler, Edgar Bloom, Gary Olsen, Lil Skinner, and Charlotte Collums. Absent were Immediate Past President Pettingill and Board Member Helen Maddox.

Item I: Items for the agenda were listed and discussed. On a motion by Olsen (McKinney) the agenda was unanimously approved.

Item II. The Board took up the report of the Tabloid Committee. After a lengthy and detailed discussion, based on recommendations of the committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of a NAD Tabloid, the Board voted not to publish the tabloid at this time, and that the funds earmarked for implementation be released for use by the CSSA. Carried 9-1 with Board member Bloom casting the single dissenting vote. Further discussion on inserts for state association newsletters followed and was carried over to CSSA report.

Item III: An add-on hospitalization insurance proposal was discussed briefly and by general consent the Board allocated an hour during the afternoon session to Mr. Van Orsdel to discuss the Kirke-Van Orsdel proposal at 2:00 p.m. and an hour to 1976 Convention Chairman Ralph White at 3:00 p.m.

The Board recessed for lunch at 12:00 noon.

Second Session

The Board reconvened at 1:30 p.m. with all present except Pettingill and Maddox.

Item IV: The CSSA report was reviewed briefly and interrupted upon the arrival of Mr. Van Orsdel.

Item V: At 2:00 p.m. Van Orsdel was given the floor to discuss a proposal to offer add-on hospitalization insurance to the Association membership. After a lengthy discussion followed by questions and answered to the satisfaction of the Board the matter was tabled in order to take up other agenda items.

Item VI: Mr. Ralph White, 1976 Convention Chairman, was given the floor to outline and discuss plans for the Houston Convention. A detailed discussion followed which focused mainly on evening entertainment and expediting, planning and registration of members. Olsen (Bloom) moved that the Houston Convention Committee be given authority to manage all income and expenditures regarding the 1976 convention and that the Committee be permitted to open a "1976 NAD Convention" banking account. Brininstool (Collums) moved to amend that no expenditures over \$100 may be made without Home Office authorization. Amendment

carried. Main motion carried by 6-3 vote. McKinney (Olsen) moved to instruct the President to investigate the feasibility of having different educational institutions offer short credit courses during the convention. Carried.

The Board recessed for the evening at 5:05 p.m.

Third Session: The meeting was called to order by President Smith at 9:05 a.m. All members were present except Pettigill, Maddox, Garretson and McKinney.

Item VII: The hospitalization insurance proposal was taken from the table and discussed further. Estes (Block) moved to instruct the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps to implement the proposal. Olsen (Bloom) moved to amend to the effect that dividends, if any, be used for Home Office operation. Amendment carried. Main motion carried.

Item VIII: The CSSA report was picked up at the point it was discontinued the previous session. It was agreed to act on each item individually. After minor revisions, Estes (Collums) moved to approve Item 1 as corrected. Carried.

At this point, Board Member Brininstool left the meeting and Pettingill arrived shortly afterwards.

No revisions on Item 2 (Guidelines for matching funds) were offered. Block (McKinney) moved to approve Item 2. Carried.

Bloom (Block) moved to approve Item 3. Carried.

Pettingill (Collums) moved to approve Item 4. Carried.

Collums (McKinney) moved to approve Item 5. Carried.

McKinney (Pettingill) moved to approve Item 6. Carried.

At 10:45 a.m. the President called a five-minute recess. The Board reassembled at 10:50 a.m.

Pettingill (Collums) moved to accept Item 7a with the stipulation that the Board rescind former action relating to earmarking \$15,000 for the Ohio law case. Carried.

At this point Garretson entered the meeting. Revisions were made to Item 7b. Pettingill (Scheler) moved to approve Item 7b as revised subject to availability of funds. Carried.

Collums (Skinner) moved to refer Item 7c (Preliminary 1976-1978 Budget) to the Ways and Means Committee. Carried.

Pettingill (Bloom) moved to accept CSSA recommendations on Leadership Deaf Project. Carried.

The CSSA report listed a number of recommendations of the tabloid newspaper. Garretson (Pettingill) moved to accept recommendations 2, 3, 4. Carried.

Garretson (Block) moved that revised recommendations on Region 4's request for \$300 for Training Program be approved. Carried.

Estes (Block) moved the Board approve CSSA report as a whole. Carried.

Recessed at 12:07 p.m.

Fourth Session

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 a.m. Present were Smith, Block, Brininstool, Scheler, Bloom, Olsen, Collums and Estes.

The Executive Secretary's report was taken up item by item. Following a discussion of stock owned by the Association, Block (Estes) moved that the Executive Secretary be given authority to handle NAD investments. Collums moved to amend to the effect that such authority be in effect until next NAD Convention. Amendment failed to carry. Main motion carried.

At this point Skinner and Garretson entered.

Estes (Scheler) moved that a committee be appointed to reexamine mail vote procedures and report back at the Tuesday session. Carried. The President appointed Olsen, Estes and Brininstool.

A pension plan for NAD employees was submitted in keeping with a 1974 Convention mandate that such plan be investigated. Bloom (Garretson) moved that the proposed tax sheltered annuity type plan be accepted in principle and that a committee be appointed to work out the details and report back to the next Board meeting. Carried.

At this point McKinney entered the meeting.

Brininstool (Block) moved that the Knights of the Flying Fingers Award be presented to Dr. Deno Reed, Dr. Luther Robinson, Dr. Edward Merrill, Dr. McCay Vernon, Mrs. Dora Lee Hayes, Rev. Rudolph Gawlik, Dr. Martin McCavitt and Rev. David Pokorny for their services to the World Congress and that other members of the Organizing Committee already possessing the KFF award be given recognition. Carried.

In response to the Executive Secretary's request for guidance in budgetary planning Estes (Block) moved that the Board go on record as approving the allocation of 5% of Association income for growth purposes. Carried unanimously.

Bloom (Estes) moved the Executive Secretary be allowed full salary rather than reductions due to extended illness. On motion by Olsen (McKinney) the motion was tabled till a later session.

Olsen (McKinney) moved to allocate 5% of association income for services to state association. Carried.

The Board recessed for lunch at 11:55 a.m.

Fifth Session

The Board reconvened at 1:30 p.m. All were present except Pettingill and Maddox. The Board voted to send regrets to Helen Maddox on her recent illness.

Item X: The matter of picking up the COSD Forum was discussed by the Board. Scheler (Garretson) moved that the NAD sponsor the 1976 Forum. Carried.

Olsen (Scheler) moved the 1976 Forum be held in Indianapolis March 24-26, 1976. Carried.

The President appointed Garretson chairman of the Forum Steering Committee which includes Olsen and Smith.

Item XI: The question of NAD representation in Massachusetts was discussed. Olsen (Collums) moved the Executive Secretary be authorized to attend the Massachusetts organizational meeting. Carried.

Item XII: The motion relating to the Executive Secretary's salary was untabled. The motion was put to vote and carried. Further discussion included a review of Federal policy on sick leave, annual leave, per diem and travel allowances upon which NAD policy is structured.

Item XIII: Barbara Olmert's request for approval to deal with Media Printing Corporation was discussed and granted upon a motion by Olsen (Estes).

Item XIV: Olsen (Garretson) moved that the Board rescind previous commitment of \$15,000 to the Ohio law case. Carried.

The meeting recessed for the evening at 3:45 p.m.

Sixth Session

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 a.m. Absent were Pettingill, Garretson, and Maddox.

Item XV: In view of changing conditions the past several months, the Board voted to deactivate the committee to investigate marketing acoustic couplers on a motion by Scheler (Collums).

Item XVI: Revised mail vote procedures were reviewed. The Board voted to adopt the revisions on a trial basis on a motion by Bloom (Block).

Item XVII: Reports of representatives to various state conventions were heard. There was a general tone of optimism throughout the reports with Home Office communications being a common thread of contention among state associations. It was brought out that regional board members should be favored with copies of letters to the Home Office as well as responses to such letters.

Item XVIII: Mr. John Joyce appeared before the Board to report the progress of contractual agreements with the NAD. No action by the Board was indicated.

Item XIX: The question of NAD involvement in children's publications was raised. By general consent, the Executive Secretary was instructed to proceed with plans to develop any material of interest or aid to the deaf.

Item XX: Concern was expressed that the Gallaudet College Public Service Program was playing an increasing role in areas of service to the deaf customarily initiated by the deaf themselves and further that no attempt appears to be made to consult the deaf regarding such services. The Secretary was instructed to write a letter to the director of the Public Service Program expressing Board sentiment on a motion by Brininstool (Collums).

Item XXI: The Executive Secretary requested temporary suspension of previous Board action stipulating Halex House contributions to be used to reduce the mortgage in addition to regular payments.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Research and Development Committee

August 8, 1975

Washington, D. C.

Present: Prof. Yerker Andersson, Mr. Leo Jacobs, Dr. Jerome D. Schein, Mr. Frederick Schreiber, Dr. Raymond Trybus; Guest: Mr. Henry Warner, Assistant Regional Representative for Rehabilitation, RSA Region IV (Atlanta)

I. Review charge to committee from President Jess Smith:

The Committee reacted favorably to President Smith's charge. However, due to lack of qualified personnel, the Committee felt it could not fulfill the directive for study of the genetics of deafness.

A meeting between State NAD representatives and the Committee should be held in conjunction with the 1976 NAD convention to acquaint the representatives with the Committee's functions and to enlist their support for its projects, as well as to elicit suggestions for future projects.

The Committee should undertake preparation of brochures for the improvement of NAD chapter management. A model for this work is the brochure prepared by the Lions International for its member groups.

II. Proposal for NATIONAL INDUSTRIES FOR THE DEAF:

The letter from Mr. Warner who proposed this project was discussed (Attachment A).

The Committee agreed that its proper role would be to conduct a feasibility study; and, following the favorable outcome of which, it would prepare a detailed proposal for consideration by the NAD Board.

President Smith's enthusiastic reaction to the Warner letter, received prior to the meeting, was noted. An objection that any non-profit activity by NAD might be considered "charity" was rejected. Congress regards the Wagner-O'Day bill as a means of affording handicapped persons increased equity in the marketplace.

Following a review of Wagner-O'Day, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and Small Business Administration loan programs, the following suggestions emerged:

1. NAD should contact National Industries for the Severely Handicapped.
2. A joint venture with Lions International should be considered.

Estes (Scheler) moved authorization be granted. Carried.

Item XXII: The matter of the 1980 NAD convention was brought up and discussed. Olsen (Brininstool) moved three charges to the 1980 Committee, namely: 1) a monthly progress report be required with the first report due October 1, 1975; 2) two Board members be added to the committee (3) and that an immediate attempt be made to secure hotel facilities. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

Respectfully submitted:
Charles C. Estes
Secretary-Treasurer

3. Seek funds for pilot project and/or feasibility study through state VR agencies and RSA. A feasibility study should focus upon printing, especially publication of information about deafness. A project-development grant from RSA would finance a market analysis to determine potential demand, necessary size of facility to economically serve the market, capital requirements, and the number and characteristics of deaf persons who could be employed. Other ventures which should be considered are: telecommunications, (e.g., TTY, personal communications, (e.g., hearing aids), product-development laboratory to bring into marketable form products of value to deaf users.

The following were noted as major suppliers or purchasers of printed materials on deafness:

A. G. Bell Association
Charles C. Thomas
Gospel House
Gallaudet College
Lions International
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped
Universities and colleges; schools for deaf
IAPD, PRWAD, ASHA, NAHSA
Quota International
VR agencies

III. Budget for R and D Committee.

To become more effective, the Committee needs to meet more frequently. The cost of two meetings annually would be about \$1,500 plus \$300 for secretarial, printing and related expenses. The Committee will, therefore, propose that NAD Executive Board budget that amount (\$1,800). In seeking subsequent grants, the Committee will try to include funds for its meetings so as to spare NAD expense. However, to pursue these grants, the meeting and related expenses are necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
Jerome D. Schein, Ph.D.
Chairman

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SIGN Discounts for Members on a SINGLE Item Basis

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SL013	Signing Exact English Supplement I by Gustason	4.05	.81	3.24
DC011	They Grow In Silence by Vernon and Mindel	4.95	.99	3.96
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RS010	Deaf Population in the United States , hard cover	11.50	2.30	9.20
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A personal data questionnaire will be mailed to new members upon receipt of membership dues and is to be filled out and returned to the NAD. Provisional certification will be granted, valid through September 1, 1976. Provisional certification in no way presupposes any rating of your qualification as a teacher of sign, but makes you eligible for the certification examination when certification standards are implemented.

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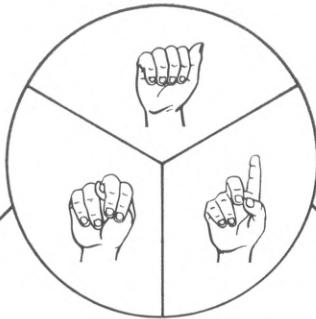
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Make check payable to the National Association of the Deaf, but address envelope to NAD-SIGN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.



COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke—*Director*

Angela K. Thames—*Adm. Asst.*

Timothy F. Medina—*Assistant Director*

Debbie A. Sullivan—*Secretary*

O'Rourke Participates In Interpreter Training Evaluation

Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP Director traveled to Wayne State University, Detroit, August 13-14 to participate in an evaluation meeting sponsored by Wayne State's Center for the Administration of Justice under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The two-day meeting was held at the McGregor Memorial Conference Center for the purpose of evaluating the Wayne State Center for the Administration of Justice training program to prepare interpreters for deaf people in a legal setting.

Agnes T. Foret, Detroit, was Technical Coordinator for the two training workshops. One workshop was conducted in May and another in June. They were sponsored by the LEAA and designed to develop and improve the skills of interpreters for deaf people in courts and other law-related situations. The workshops included lectures on legal systems, the courts, the bar, criminal procedure and interpreter ethics. Practice with staged mock trials, legal vocabulary expansion and overall improvement of interpreting skills was stressed.

Each of the two workshops was well-received and participants applauded the overall achievements of the workshop. The interpreters cited an improvement on the general knowledge of the legal structure and system; an increased legal vocabulary; and better insight into the role of interpreters as significant benefits derived from the workshops. It was concluded that programs of this character can improve the administration of justice for deaf people and that properly trained interpreters can help make the legal process run more efficiently, thereby assur-

ing deaf people of their basic rights in legal situations.

The members of evaluation team at McGregor Memorial Conference Center, August 13-14, 1975:

Royce Bowman, Center for the Administration of Justice

Paul M. Culton, Huntington Beach, California

Dorothy Kay Cusack, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Janet S. Dobecki, Westerville, Ohio

Betty H. Edwards, Clearwater, Florida

Agnes T. Foret, Center for the Administration of Justice

B. J. George, Jr., Professor of Law and Director Center for the Administration of Justice

Virginia L. Hughes, Van Nuys, California

Trudy Kiesewetter, McGregor Memorial Conference Center

Carl J. Kirchner, RID President, Laurel, Maryland

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Rose L. Mosley, Center for the Administration of Justice

Mary F. Mulcrone, Chicago, Illinois

Judge Joseph J. Pernick, Wayne County Probate Court, Detroit, Michigan

Mildred J. Petrowske, Center for the Administration of Justice

Lucile M. Olson, Delavan, Wisconsin

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Silver Spring, Maryland

Frank A. Seaver, McGregor Memorial Conference Center

Robert M. Werdig, Jr., Washington, D.C.

Irma Kleeb Young, Knoxville, Tennessee

CSP Grant Extended

The Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf has been awarded a three-year extension of its training grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Office of Human Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The grant award is \$80,490 for each of the three years. The total commitment for the three-year period from the Rehabilitation Services Administration is \$241,470, which will enable the CSP to continue in its national role of sign language training under the NAD. The funds will provide the CSP with a full staff and will also enable the CSP to conduct workshops in the instruction of manual communication, conduct workshops in sign language teacher training and to continue in its efforts through its national organization of sign language teachers (SIGN) (see April DEAF AMERICAN) to provide guidance, materials, curricula, etc., in the field of sign language teaching and learning.

SIGN Grows

NAD/CPS's national organization for teachers of sign language is increasing its membership rolls everyday. SIGN (Sign Instructors Guidance Network—see April DEAF AMERICAN) offers many benefits to members, i.e., 20% discount on a single item basis, on all items published by the NAD, NAD membership which includes a one-year subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN, plus more. Provisional certificates are now being sent to SIGN members who have completed and returned the personal data questionnaire sent to members upon enrollment. SIGN members have also recently received the 1974-75 Winter Issue of "Gallaudet Today" which is published quarterly by the Office of Alumni and Public Relations, Gallaudet

College. This issue contains articles on various sign language systems written by the innovators of the systems themselves. Another benefit to members is a copy of an article that appeared in **Performance**, the official monthly publication of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The article, "Is This How a Deaf Person Feels?", was written by Diane Lattin, editor of **Performance**. She relates her experience as a person who cannot sign fluently at a large gathering of people, the majority of whom were deaf. Those present but not deaf were very skilled in the use of sign language. The article reverses the tables on the communication problem.

"Signs for Our Times," the official publication of the Linguistics Research Laboratory, Gallaudet College, is yet another benefit enjoyed by SIGN members. This informative newsletter will be mailed directly to SIGN members monthly from September through May. "Signs for Our Times" has been published since October 1972 and Dr. William Stokoe is the editor. Dr. Stokoe has written numerous articles on sign language from a linguistic viewpoint and is currently Director of the Linguistics Research Laboratory at Gallaudet.

O'Rourke And Schreiber Participate In PRWAD Workshop

FORWARD (Focusing On Rehabilitation Work of Agencies Relating to Deafness) was the theme of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf workshop held September 22-25 at the Mariner Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia. Participating from the NAD Home Office were Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director of CSP and Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of NAD. The Region III workshop was funded through a grant from Continuing Education for Regional Training, Rehabilitation Services Administration. Charlie Hill, the Executive Secretary of PRWAD, was responsible for planning and conducting the workshop.

The purpose of the four-day workshop was to educate the directors of state agencies as to the needs of deaf individuals. At the present time vocational rehabilitation is the only agency providing comprehensive services to the deaf population. Two representatives from the following fields were invited to serve on the workshop faculty: vocational rehabilitation, employment services, welfare, mental health, mental retardation, public health, public instruction and consumers.

The keynote speaker was Thorold Funk, President of CSAVR, Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. Schreiber served on the panel of consumers to discuss the problems of agencies providing services for deaf persons.

Other speakers and their topics were Dr. McCay Vernon, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Developmental Aspects of Deafness; Roy Holcomb, Sterck School for the Deaf, Delaware, Adolescence through Adulthood; Dr. Norman Tully, Professor of Counseling, Gallaudet College, State of Arts—Inservice Deliver-

CSP To Conduct Workshop In Louisiana In January

The Communicative Skills Program is planning a three-day interpreter training workshop to be conducted at the College Inn, Lafayette, Louisiana, January 4-7, 1976. Through the efforts of Louis Roth, Director, University College, University of Southwestern Louisiana, a grant has been obtained from the Community Services and Continuing Education Program of Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide one or more training workshops for interpreters for the deaf in Louisiana. The CSP-conducted workshop will be the first and will focus on interpreting in the community setting. A team of three from the CSP will serve as the workshop faculty.

Reverend Gerard J. Howell of the Catholic Deaf Center, New Orleans, and Reverend Marshall Larriviere of the Catholic Deaf Center, Lafayette, are handling screening and applications and other business matters on the Lafayette end and hope to have about 20 participants for the workshop. A self-evaluation sheet is being developed by the CSP to be used in screening prospective participants.

ing; and Dr. Jerome D. Schein, New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center, Innovative Services.

Two panels were presented. On Tuesday, September 23, the panel on Professional Resource Organizations Serving the Deaf featured Dr. Glenn Lloyd, Deafness Research and Training Center; Carl Kirchner, Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf; Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr., Gallaudet College; Richard Flint, Bell Association for the Deaf; and Terrence J. O'Rourke, National Association of the Deaf. On Wednesday, September 24, a panel of deaf consumers featured Schreiber, Ed Corbett, Sterck School for the Deaf; Bob Bates, Mathematician, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.; and Barbara Sachs, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. On Thursday, Dr. Boyce Williams, Director, Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders, Rehabilitation Services Administration, HEW, wrapped up the conference.

About 110 people attended the workshop.

Review: AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE: LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL NOTES WITH TRANSLATION EXERCISES by Dr. Harry Hoemann

The first text of its kind, this book of translation exercises presents the American Sign Language (Ameslan) in an appropriate context. Students are encouraged to master the unique and effective strategies used by deaf persons to communicate successfully.

English prose is accompanied by a glossary which represents a suitable Sign Language translation. Videotapes of the Sign Language version will be available to users of the text for the cost of blank tape and a dubbing fee. A commentary

accompanies each translation, calling attention to the probable origins of some of the signs and to the grammatical features of American Sign Language exemplified by the translations.

The commentary in the text calls special attention to the role of facial expression, body posture and orientation, line of vision, muscle tone, dramatization, spatial localization and a variety of manual cues by which meaning is communicated in Sign.

These instructional materials were developed out of the conviction that one cannot learn a language by memorizing its vocabulary. A true "Sign Language Class" will not merely teach lists of Signs, but will explain and illustrate how meaningful statements in English might be expressed in American Sign Language.

The model for this text has always been the American Sign Language as it is used by deaf persons. The goal is to present Sign Language translations in such a manner that the powerful strategies for communicating used by deaf persons will be mastered along with a basic Sign Language vocabulary.

Each chapter contains an English original, a Sign Language glossary, an extensive commentary on the lexicon and grammar, a complete vocabulary list keyed into **Sign Language Flash Cards** and **A Basic Course in Manual Communication** and a set of sentences for translation exercises from Sign to English. There are 10 lessons in all.

Based on both the instructional program in American Sign Language and the programmatic research presently conducted at Bowling Green State University, this text incorporates insights into the structure and use of American Sign Language never before presented in teaching materials.

The clear and readable commentary is illustrated by Shirley A. Hoemann, author of **Children's Sign Language Playing Cards** and co-author of **Sign Language Flash Cards**.

The author, Dr. Harry W. Hoemann, is Associate Professor of Psychology at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, and principal investigator and project director of NIH Research Grant, "The Development of Communication Skills in Deaf and Hearing Children."

The text should be ready for market soon and will sell for about \$4.95 paperback and \$8.95 hard cover. The book will be available from the NAD.

Do you have the latest NAD PUBLICATION LIST?

If not, write to the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

"New Measures Of Credibility"¹

Universal Rights and Progress In Education Of The Deaf

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Russian writer who has been expelled from his native land, recently made the following statement: "They say law is higher than morality, whereas morality is inchoate. But the opposite is true: morality is higher than the law. It is almost a joke to talk about good and evil but they are real."² Although we generally think of educational programs for deaf people as being either effective or ineffective, I assure you that there are issues in education of deaf people at all ages which do involve moral principles and human rights precisely of the kind mentioned by Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

The subject of this paper is "New Measures of Credibility." Credibility is defined as the feasibility and the probability of a program for deaf people reaching its goals in a meaningful way. To establish, to conduct, and especially to perpetuate programs which have a low credibility is, in accordance with Mr. Solzhenitsyn's thinking, an immoral act. Of course, none of us intends to be immoral or evil in any sense of the word. Our professional preparation and experience have taught us to do good and our central aim is to assist deaf people. How is it, then, that we can be at any point in time involved in educational practices which could ever be remotely thought of as immoral? The continuation and perpetuation of programs that are low in their credibility, programs that do not do well what they purport to do, uses up the life of an individual but does not prepare him well for living. This could well be thought of as immoral. This is what we must guard against and this is why we must strive always to establish programs which respond to significant measures of credibility. A philosopher put it another way when he wrote, "The most deadly of all sins is the mutilation of a child's spirit."³ The possibility and probability of doing wrong to deaf people, in spite of good intentions, is with us daily and for this reason we must discover and refine new measures of credibility for education programs.

Traditional Measures of Credibility

The profession devoted to the education of deaf persons is not without measures of credibility. There is a substantial history of special education and considerable evidence of its success. There is little doubt in the Western world that the early special schools of the Abbe de L'Eppe in Paris⁴, Heincke in Hamburg and Townsend in London performed a useful service. They not only met the educational needs of deaf children as they were perceived at that time but they also demonstrated that educational programs for deaf children were feasible and should be provided.⁵

¹A paper presented by Edward C. Merrill, Jr., President, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. (2002), at the International Congress on Education of the Deaf, Tokyo, Japan, August 20-25, 1975.

²AFL-CIO Banquet Address, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., U.S.A. June 30, 1975.

There are other developments occurring over the years which also lend credibility to educational programs for deaf people. The vast array of methods, supported by an increasingly sophisticated technology, have assisted deaf persons to learn to speechread and to speak. This is a vital part of education of deaf persons for it will assist them to relate to, and possibly integrate with, the hearing general public. Speech and audiolologic training, especially in collaboration with better use of residual hearing, are giving deaf persons more varied opportunities to learn, often in a setting with hearing people.

Curriculum concepts and materials which are particularly suitable for teaching deaf children are almost nonexistent in the United States when compared to the avalanche of curriculum innovation available for teaching hearing children and few of them have been adapted for use with hearing impaired children. Nevertheless, a modest start on this has been made by such books as **Curriculum: Cognition and Content**⁶ and by the materials and teaching machines distributed by Project LIFE, Inc. (Language Improvement to Facilitate Education)⁷.

The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, both in Washington, D. C., plan to make a significant contribution to the education of deaf children by developing, testing and sharing curriculum designs and content that are both relevant and substantive.

The literature on education of deaf persons, even in the neglected areas of curriculum and adult education, is slowly increasing. The literature has within it numerous untested hypotheses and some outright disagreements of findings. Nevertheless, as the literature grows, the professional has more tools to work with and a more realistic means of assessing progress in the education of deaf persons.

What are possibly some new focal points for determining the credibility of educational programs for deaf people? This paper will suggest three measures of credibility which, if applied with consistency, could vastly improve education of the deaf within the next five years. These measures of credibility do not stem from breakthroughs in technology, the application of innovative methods or a different concept of curriculum. They emerge from social values and a growing sensitivity to the rights and privileges of all individuals to learn.

Instructional Communication

In spite of some evidence to the contrary, an assumption is often made in the education of deaf persons that they must overcome their communication handicap with hearing people in order to learn. The

³Attributed to Eric Erickson.

⁴"The Abbe de L'Eppe," *American Annals of the Deaf*, Vol. I, 1848, p. 72

⁵Ibid. p. 168.

education of thousands upon thousands of young persons has been prostituted in the name of speech and speechreading. Of course, deaf children, deaf young people and deaf adults should endeavor to use their voices in speech, and they should also endeavor to learn speechreading so that they become increasingly able to associate with or to integrate with hearing people if they desire to do so. Failure or only modest success in oral development, however, should never be the basis for depriving an individual of his right to learn by other means of communication. Courts in the United States have already extended to non-English speaking Americans the right to be taught in their native language. This should apply to deaf children as well.

Research shows that when deaf children experience early, consistent, meaningful communication they learn well⁸. Where deaf people have clear communication, some of them have achieved educational goals which compare well to the educational levels achieved by hearing professionals at this meeting. Their progress has been due to appropriate communication in a setting which has permitted them to learn. **I propose, therefore, that effective communication in the classroom in a medium or language that is clearly understood is a primary element of the credibility of any program for hearing impaired persons.** The total subjection of a deaf child to a means of communication which he cannot understand in a school setting is not only unprofessional and usually ineffective, but it could well be viewed as a violation of the rights of another human being.

Program Adapability

There is an interest in several countries in educating even severely hearing impaired young people with and among hearing children and young people. This is referred to as "integration" or "mainstreaming." Professional educators have established rather strict guidelines for mainstreaming hearing impaired children into schools with hearing children. When these guidelines are adhered to, I have no problem with this practice. Information about this in the United States, information that is at this time incomplete, indicates that these guidelines are not being met and that many children with profound hearing losses are being placed in educational environments which will not meet their needs and which will result in these children being educational cripples within the next few years. In the past, young deaf children have been forced to adapt to programs which do not meet their needs

⁶Harriet G. Kopp, Editor, **Curriculum: Cognition and Content**. Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, Inc., Washington, D. C. 1968.

⁷Project LIFE, Inc., Kendall Green, Washington, D.C.

⁸Kathryn P. Meadows, "The Effect of Early Manual Communication and Family Climate on the Deaf Child's Development," Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of California, Berkeley, California, 1967.

and to learn as best they can. There is every evidence that the trends toward mainstreaming will give impetus to this, requiring still more adaptation on the part of the deaf child to programs which may not meet his needs.

This paper is suggesting that a new measure of credibility of an educational program is the degree to which it adapts to the needs of the hearing impaired student in order to achieve an educational objective. An opportunity to learn is a birthright and society has a responsibility to provide a setting in which a student can achieve educational goals. Although a student should have more choice of educational programs, he should not be induced or coerced into accepting an educational environment in which he has limited services, gross disadvantages and little possibility of realizing the central objectives of schooling which are academic achievement, vocational preparation and an understanding of the world in which he lives.

Involvement of Deaf Professionals

I should like to make a radical proposal. I should like to propose that all children in the United States be taught by Japanese teachers who are fluent in the English language and that all Japanese children be taught by teachers from the United States who are fluent in the Japanese language. Aside from several gross improbabilities and logistical problems, what are the two obvious objections to this proposal, objections which make it so ridiculous?

The first objection is that it would promote cultural disinheritance. The American teacher could never represent the rich, complex, sensitive values of the Japanese culture. The Japanese teacher would also be unprepared to represent the

new, naive, existentialistic culture of the United States.

Second, this suggestion is offensive because of a subtle implication. It implies to each group of children that another nationality is the suitable one for teaching, that an American child could never be a teacher in his native land. Well, enough of this. The proposal is too absurd to pursue further. But wait! What are we saying?

Are we saying that teachers must understand the culture of the children whom they are teaching? Yes, we are. Are we saying that children learn about themselves and their own potential for success from the kind of person who is their teacher? Yes, we are. If this is true, then we must recognize clearly that there is a vitally important role in schools and classes for the deaf for the qualified deaf professional. This audience would be interested to know that Gallaudet College accepts deaf persons in its Graduate School and prepares them to become certified teachers of deaf children. We have been unable to provide enough qualified deaf teachers to schools and school systems seeking them.

I submit to this Congress that the involvement of qualified deaf professionals will be increasingly a measure of credibility of educational programs for the deaf in the near future. I look forward to the day when schools and classes for deaf children will be viewed as inappropriate unless a significant representation of deaf professionals is serving in them. When we have achieved this our programs will have a new basis of credibility, for deaf persons of all ages will have professional models which will be inspirations to them, will

have persons who can relate to them, and will experience new horizons of aspiration.

The Relationship of Credibility to Quality

I applaud the vast contributions which have been made over the decades by professionals in supporting and improving the education of all deaf persons. Were it not for this substantial progress, the education of deaf persons would be in a very primitive state. It is because of this progress that we can now move to higher thresholds of performance. I feel that these new measures of credibility will result in better educational programs because they are responsive to basic human rights. To deny these measures of credibility is to perpetuate an insensitivity to the human condition of deaf persons which is fundamentally immoral, for it imposes upon them those methods and program requirements that hearing people do not impose upon themselves. How can deaf persons be expected to become thinking participants in their hearing society when they are often denied basic human rights which the hearing public enjoys and by which all individuals become acculturated?

Skiingly Yours

By SIMON J. CARMEL

The theme of the SKI SHOW/EXPO-WINTER 75 is "The Great Ski Bargain Hunt." It means special bargains only for those who attend. They'll be expecting a whole show and they won't be disappointed.

The annual consumer Ski Shows make their coast-to-coast performances to skiers in San Francisco (October 10-12 at Cow Palace); Los Angeles (October 16-19) at L. A. Convention Center; Chicago (October 23-26 at Arlington Park); Detroit (October 31-November 2 at Cobo Hall); Boston (November 14-16 at John B. Hynes Veterans Auditorium) and New York (November 20-23 at New York Coliseum).

All 1975 Ski Show exhibitors will be under contract to offer Ski Show visitors money-saving SHOW SPECIALS not available anywhere else. The purpose is to offer skiers significant and meaningful incentives to increase the amounts they spend in the ski and travel industries.

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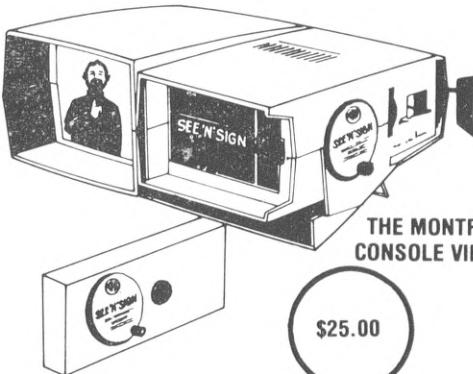
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SPORTING AROUND

With ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

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The dates for the first Pan American Games for the Deaf are November 15-22, 1975.

And because of their dedication to track, the O'Grady sisters, Lucinda 16, and Maureen, 15, Wall Township, New Jersey, residents who are students at the Marie Katzenbach School for the Deaf, West Trenton, have been picked on the USA track team going to Caracas. We want them to use that experience as springboards to the World Summer Games for the Deaf scheduled for Bucharest, Rumania, in 1977.

Diana, 11, and also a Katzenbach student, hopes to follow in her sisters' footsteps—and is already showing the promise that she'll do just that.

Lucinda runs the 110-yard hurdles, the 100-yard dash and is a key to the Katzenbach 440-yard relay team. And when she's not on the track, she's busy in field hockey, basketball, cheerleading and her new athletic pursuit—show jumping.

"Being deaf poses no problems in track," maintains Lucinda. "In starting, I either feel the vibration of the starter's gun firing, or look at him for his signal. I feel the same way as a person with hearing about sports," she adds. "The challenges are there for anyone."

Barbara Friedrich of Spring Lake Heights, New Jersey, a former USA Games participant in the javelin throw, winner of numerous honors in several sports and who recently toured China with an AAU track team, has provided important coaching tips for the sisters on weekends and asserts, "They have lots of potential. They pick things up quickly, and communicating—by lip reading or or hand signals or writing—doesn't really pose problems. They're full of desire to improve."

"I'm grateful to Barbara for helping me gain some important experience," says Lucinda. "Her patience and enthusiasm are terrific." And she gives equal credit to her coach at the Katzenbach School, Mrs. Penny Yaccarino.

Lucinda has important educational plans. She'd like to study physical therapy and is considering medical school.

Maureen's events in track are the 220, 440 and long jump, as well as the relays.

"Being deaf, you've got to be extra alert with your eyes, in sports as well as everything else," says Maureen. "Deafness is a challenge to me. I'd like to show that's it a handicap that can be overcome—and especially in sports against people with hearing."

Maureen, who'd like to major in psy-

chology in college, is secretary of the Junior National Association of the Deaf at Katzenbach and president of her school's chapter of the Future Homemakers of America. Lucinda doubles as parliamentarian at the Junior National Association.

Diana's only 11 but has made her mark as a 440 runner, as well, as in basketball and softball. She's set another goal for herself in sports—to be a pro tennis player.

The girls' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond O'Grady, both deaf, set shining athletic examples for their girls.

Back in 1947, Mr. O'Grady was named to the all-Trenton, All-Mercer County and All-State high school football teams, as well as Kruger's All-America deaf squad as a left halfback for the State School for the Deaf.

He was a winner in the 1948 Eastern States School for the Deaf Track Invitational and was slated to compete in the "Deaf Olympics" at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1949. The trip never became a reality—the USA team stayed home when the fund raising drive fell apart.

Raymond has kept an active interest in Katzenbach School affairs over the years and twice has served as president of the Katzenbach Alumni Association. He is also editor of the New Jersey Deaf Observer.

Mrs. Lucille E. O'Grady, the girls' mother, competed in field hockey, softball and basketball at the School for the Deaf, graduating in 1948.

The O'Grady sisters are also members of the Shore Athletic Club and competed in Shore area AAU track meets last summer.

It is definite that we will have a team for the first Pan Am Games. We feel that, with some USA participation, these Games should be assured of tremendous success and very good relations established. **And such Games should be a great assist to the United States as far as providing international competition for our young athletes prior to the World Games for the Deaf.**

Since this is the first Pan Am Games, we are sending a LIMITED team this time. The make-up of the USA squad for the Caracas Games will be as follows:

Men's Track and Field

Drexel Lawson, Minot, North Dakota
Leo Bond III, St. Paul, Minnesota
E. John Hunter, Idaho Falls, Idaho
Steve McCalley, Twin Falls, Idaho
Craig Pate, Nampa, Idaho
Lyle Grate, Lake Andes, South Dakota
Ronald Odom, Newburgh, New York
Howard L. Correll, Alexandria, Virginia
Willie Wooten, Chickamauga, Georgia

Women's Track and Field

Renonia Fowler, Fayetteville, Tennessee
Ophelia Henry, Harwood, Texas
Ann Elizabeth Reifel, Anderson, Indiana
Linda Shell, Tupelo, Mississippi
Lucinda O' Grady, Manasquan, New Jersey

Maureen O'Grady, Manasquan, New Jersey

Glenna Stephens, Carmichael, California

Men's Swimming

Ronald Paul Rice, Warren, Michigan
Eugene R. Rusiecki, Niagara Falls, New York



Raymond O'Grady of Manasquan, N. J., checks workout times of his daughters, left to right, Maureen, 15, Lucinda, 16, and Diana, 11, in training session at Wall High School. Both Lucinda and Maureen will compete for the United States at the first Pan Am Games for the Deaf at Caracas, Venezuela, November 15-22, 1975. They hope to use that international experience as springboards to the World Games for the Deaf scheduled for Bucharest, Rumania, in 1977. (Photo by Bruce Feimster of Asbury Park Press).

Philip M. Clarkson, Pasadena, California
Neal David Arsham, Shaker Heights, Ohio

David Ritchey, Kirkwood, Missouri

Women's Swimming

Nancy Delich, Pasadena, California
Catherine M. Mueller, Covina, California
Pamela Scurlock, Houston, Texas
Kathy Tako, Rego Park, New York

Men's Volleyball

Garland R. Boren, Austin, Texas
Jack Lee Cooper, Olathe, Kansas
Dennis L. Gabel, Olathe, Kansas
Blake Grimes, Dallas, Texas
Paul Jakins, Richardson, Texas
Bob J. Barlow, Dallas, Texas
Gene E. Carr, Dallas, Texas
Mark W. Hansen, Dallas, Texas

Men's Basketball

Kevin Milligan, Cheektowaga, New York
Donald Davis, Buffalo, New York
Richard Olson, Rochester, New York
Robert Olson, Rochester, New York
Durston Winesburg, Rochester, New York

Pedro Medina, St. Paul, Minnesota
Steve Buchholz, St. Paul, Minnesota
Patrick Berrigan, St. Paul, Minnesota
Glenn Anderson, New York, N.Y.
Dennis Berrigan, West Hartford, Conn.

The expenses should not be too great. At this time we are concentrating only on fares, lodging and meals to keep expenses to a bare minimum and make the job of raising money a snap. We will not get together to train in the United States before going to Caracas. We knew those selectees are dedicated athletes and would be in shape before departing for Venezuela, and what is more all track and field and swimming selectees are still in school and compete for their school or AAU club teams. And while in Caracas we will train for a day or two.

Despite economic conditions in the United States, the individual fund raising drives to get our Pan Am selectees to Caracas are TERRIFIC. For example,

we got a check for \$2,500 (yes, \$2,500) from a very well-known movie actor, who asked not to be identified.

Nancy Delich of Pasadena, California, was responsible for getting the \$2,500 check to us. Last April Joe Hendrickson of the Pasadena Star News received the following letter from Nancy and printed it in his column as follows: "I'm a 17-year-old junior at Alverno High. I'm also deaf and a competitive swimmer. I have been invited to represent the U.S. at the Pan Am Games for the deaf in Caracas, Venezuela, during the week of November 15-22. I am writing this letter to you in the hope that you may be able to assist me in getting financial aid I will need if I am going to represent my country in the games. Thank you."

Miss Delich certainly made a very worthy appeal, which did bring a response when she was asked to appear on Channel 2 TV and say a few words about the World Games for the Deaf, the Pan American Games for the Deaf and her need of money for her Caracas trip. That actor saw her on TV and sent her \$2,500 check.

At this writing more than three-fourths of the Pan Am selectees have their money raised and are ready for the Caracas trip. The members of the USA contingent will all get together at Miami, Florida, on Thursday, November 13, and depart for Caracas the same day at 6:30 p.m. And they all will return home on Tuesday, November 25.

Al Whitt Produces Another State Wrestling Champion

Al Whitt is now supervising teacher of the upper department of the Colorado School for the Deaf. He is the first deaf man of the school to be appointed to an administrative position. Prior to this appointment, Al served as a social studies teacher and coached a variety of sports at CSD. Although he is an outstanding coach in a variety of areas, his expertise lies in the area of wrestling. He served

as one of the USA wrestling coach at the Malmo Games in 1973. Before coming to Colorado, he coached and taught at the Kentucky School for the Deaf. Next year he will take a LTP course at CSUN.

Al Whitt's 1975 CSD wrestling team was very young with the majority of the competitors being freshmen and sophomores, but eight of his protégés qualified for the State Wrestling Tournament, the largest number in the history of the school. They were Ray Kilthau (junior), Terry Cox (senior), Jesus Contreras (sophomore), Bernie Atencio (sophomore), Doug Haas (junior), Mike Fishback (freshman), Merle McAdow (freshman) and Mark Breault (freshman).

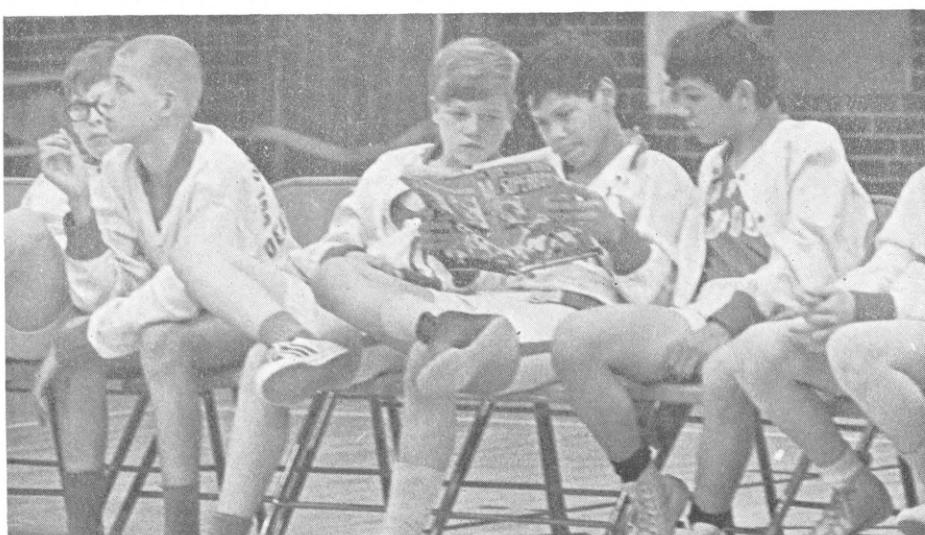
Bernie and Jesus climbed the competitive ladder, reached the finals and brought home first place trophies. It was Bernie's first championship and Jesus' second. Bernie accumulated an overall 44-1 record for two seasons, and Jesus came through for two years with a 50-1 record. In addition to all this, Bernie was voted the "Most Outstanding Wrestler" in the state during this single "A" tournament. This award was first established seven years ago. Since that time CSD has earned three such awards, more than any other high school in the state under the same single "A" classification.

Bernie Atencio became the fourth wrestler from the Colorado School for the Deaf to gain state honors since Al Whitt took over the head coaching job at the school in 1970. Fidel Martinez won two titles in 1971 and 1972, Larry Schwarz in 1973, and Jesus Contreras twice in 1974 and 1975.

Al Whitt is a graduate of Gallaudet College and he competed for the United States in the World Games for the Deaf twice, first in 1965 at Washington, D.C., and again in 1969 at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

And there is another fine school for the deaf wrestling mentor, is **Gene Bower** of the Arizona School for the Deaf and the Blind, "hearie." He is also athletic director at this school. His previous wrestling experience goes back to junior and high school wrestling in Fort Morgan, Colorado. **He was state champion in 1958 and outstanding wrestler in the AAA division in the 154 lb. class.** He played football and wrestled for Western State College in Colorado for four years. He received all-conference honors in football and **was three-time conference wrestling champion and one year runnerup. His dual meet and tournament record was 106-7-2 excluding national tournaments.**

Bower coached three years in Colorado and had a 38-7 win-loss record, coaching in high school and junior college. He was involved for three years in setting up, organizing and instructing in the Rocky Mountain Wrestling Camp held in Gunnison, Colorado. He has recently attended many wrestling camps and clinics to help keep him abreast of new methods, techniques, etc. He received his B. A. in education, with an Industrial Arts and Physical Education major and Science minor, from Western State College of



Those three boys looking or reading the comic strip while the Colorado State Class A High School wrestling tournament is in process are, left to right: Merle McAdow, Jesus Contreras and Bernie Atencio. Merle was in the seventh grade while Jesus and Bernie were in eighth grade at Colorado School for the Deaf. Both Jesus and Bernie are State Class A champions, and Bernie was named the "Most Outstanding Wrestler" in the tournament. And they both compiled a brilliant two year record of 94 wins and only 2 losses. These three boys are excellent prospects for the USA wrestling team in 1977.

Colorado. He has a master's degree from the University of Arizona in Special Education and is taking administrative courses to further update his vocation.

Bower has worked with the deaf for 10 years in Arizona and has gained valuable insights through working with the young deaf athlete. His theory as a coach is to set an example for the boys in all aspects. He is a firm believer in top conditioning and sound fundamentals and that wrestling offers the deaf boy a much greater foundation for building character, self-pride, equalness, etc., than any other form of competitive athletics. Before he joined the coaching staff at ASDB, the wrestling teams were made up of mostly boys from the visually handicapped department. Bower has created interest within the deaf department. ASDB competes against public schools of comparable size and meets the requirements of the Arizona Interscholastic Association. ASDB has placed within the top 10 schools at the state wrestling tournament for the past seven years. The school, by enrollment, is classified as a Class C school and is the only Class C school in the state with a wrestling program. Therefore, ASDB competes against Class B schools for state honors. And since coming to ASDB, Gene Bower has been a part of seven individual state champions.

This year, Gene Bower's ASDB wrestling team had a great year with a 8-2 season; won the Apache Junction Invitational tournament and had two state champions in Junior Rene Stuppi and Senior David Gardea.

Stuppi continued his winning ways in the state tournament by pinning all of his opponents except one. In the final match for the state championship, Rene wrestled Tim Carns from Blue Ridge High, who had a 22-1-0 record, his loss at the hands of Rene in the championship match at the Joseph City Tournament. In the State finals, Rene decisioned Carns by a convincing 9-2 score. This match won the State Championship in 155 lb. and also helped the coaches and officials decide Rene Stuppi was the "Outstanding Wrestler" in the B-C tournament. **Rene compiled a sparkling 22-0 record and of those 22 wins, 20 of them were by pins.** He also won three other tournaments—Apache Junction, Joseph City and Benson District, and was also voted the "Outstanding Wrestler" at Apache Junction and District meets. He also received a trophy for having the fastest pin in the A-J tournament, :26 seconds.

Gardea showed great determination and desire in capturing the state crown in the 191 lb. weight class. He pinned an opponent from Mehave High in the second period to clinch the state title and became the 1975 State Champion. David accomplished a 16-3 record for the season. He also placed in three other tournaments, taking first in the Apache Junction meet and second place in both Joseph City and



This is the 440-yard relay team of the Texas School for the Deaf that set a new National Deaf Prep record as well as American Deaf record when they ran the relay in 43.1 at the UIL regional meet held at Victoria (Texas) High School last April 26, 1975. Standing are Nathaniel Fifer, junior, (left), and Ivory Thompson, senior. Kneeling are Gary Black, junior (left), and Larry Thompson, junior.

Benson District tournaments.

Brian Sheehey tried wrestling for the first time this year and did remarkably well when he posted an impressive 11-5-0 record. He is the same Brian Sheehey who was the AAAD Athlete of the Year last year.

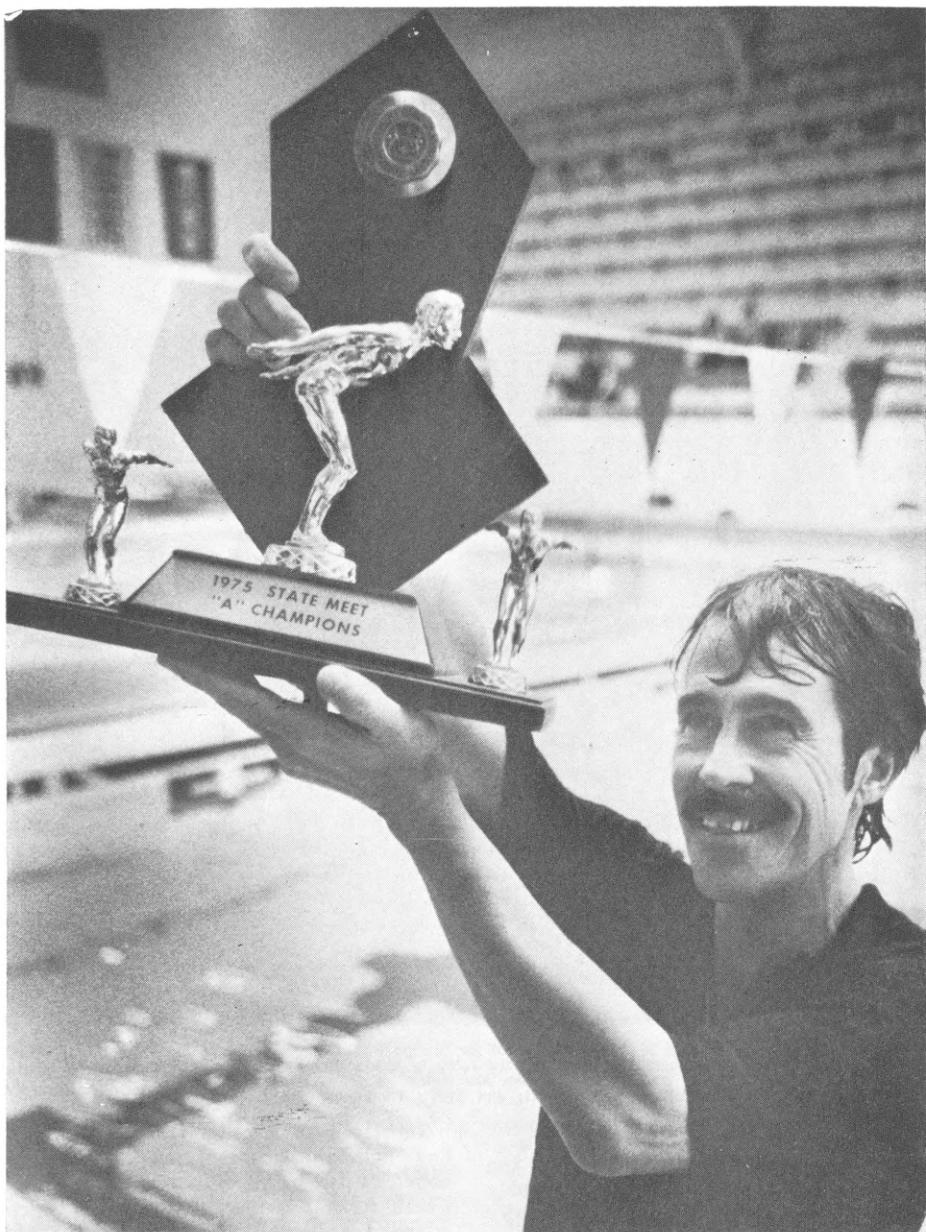
Wisconsin School for the Deaf had two fine grapplers in Robin Ladd and Mike Captain. **Ladd, a 167-pound senior, was undefeated in 17 matches as he compiled a 16-0-1 record and was Indian Trails Conference champion.** Ten of his victories came by pins. Ladd's only disappointment came when he was unable to wrestle in the state meet due to the flu. He was expected to survive regional competition and make a fine showing in the sectional. Ladd had a career record of 23-2-1. Captain, a 132 pound junior, was another consistent wrestler for WSD. He compiled a 15-5-0 record and also was an ITC champion. He was WSD's top pin maker with eleven.

And North Carolina School for the Deaf under coach Harold Deuel had four outstanding wrestlers in Randall Dove (105 lb.), Billy Trexler (119 lb.), Von Campbell (185 lb.) and Keith Robertson (195 pounds).

Robertson advanced to the North Carolina High School championships after competing in two days of sectional wrestling where he had three straight pins which advanced him to the State meet. He boosted his record for the season to 19-2, including 17 pins in the 195-pound division. We have yet to learn how he fared in the State finals. Dove had a 17-2 record, including 10 pins. Trexler finished the 1974-75 campaign with a 17-3 mark and 13 pins, and Campbell posted an impressive 18-4-1 record and 11 pins.

All of those top notch wrestlers from those four schools should be encouraged to try out for the USA team for the next World Games for the Deaf at Bucharest, Rumania, in 1977.

We had our first National WGD tryouts in Berkeley, California, in 1968, and our second tryouts in Morganton, North Carolina, in 1972. Both meets were very successful. However, we feel that with a large number of candidates coming to ONE place for tryouts in track and field, swimming, wrestling, tennis and volleyball, security would be more difficult and supervision a big headache. This explains why we have decided to seek **five** different locations for the 1976 tryouts.



How sweet it is! Soaking wet Birmingham Groves High School Coach John C. Wieck displays the Michigan State High School championship trophy to the crowd. Wieck was tossed into the pool after his team swept the meet. Wieck was coach of USA swimming team competing in the past three World Games for the Deaf, 1965, 1969 and 1973 and will coach the USA swimming team at the first Pan American Games for the Deaf at Caracas, Venezuela, November 15-22, 1975. (The Birmingham Daily Tribune photo)

Plans have been finalized to hold tryouts in track and field, swimming, wrestling and volleyball in 1976 at five different locations as follows:

Wrestling

Site: Tucson, Arizona
Dates: June 11-12, 1976
Host: Arizona School for the Deaf and the Blind
Meet Director: Gene R. Bower

Track and Field

Site: Washington, D. C.
Dates: June 16-19, 1976
Host: Gallaudet College
Meet Director: Thomas O. Berg

Tennis

Site: St. Augustine, Florida
Dates: June 25-26, 1976

Host: Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
Meet Director: Henry L. White

Swimming

Site: Birmingham, Michigan
Dates: July 10-11, 1976
Host: Birmingham Groves High School Varsity Swim Team in cooperation with the Southfield Recreation Department
Meet Director: John C. Wieck

Volleyball

Site: Dallas, Texas
Dates: July 30-31, 1976
Host: Dallas Association of the Deaf, Inc.
Meet Director: Gene E. Carr

DeVito Leaves VSD

We are in receipt of a newspaper clipping from the **Staunton (Va.) Leader**, dated June 6, 1975, saying that Rocco DeVito, Jr., would be leaving for a new position in Chicago, Illinois.

DeVito, who has been a coach and teacher at Virginia School for the Deaf for the past 11 years, will be the physical education instructor, head basketball coach and head football coach at a brand new Whitney Young High School for the Hearing Impaired in Chicago.

A very active athlete. Rocco lettered in football, basketball and baseball at the New Jersey School for the Deaf, as well as lettering in football and baseball at Gallaudet. He also studied at the University of Virginia, Western Maryland College and Madison College.

Among DeVito's many coaching achievements: District football championships in 1968 and 1969, Deaf Prep Football Coach of the Year in 1968, National Deaf Prep co-champions in 1969, first in the deaf prep nation to guide a perfect football record in 10 games, Mason-Dixon basketball championship, District cage champions, Regional runnerups and baseball runnerups.

Miscellaneous:

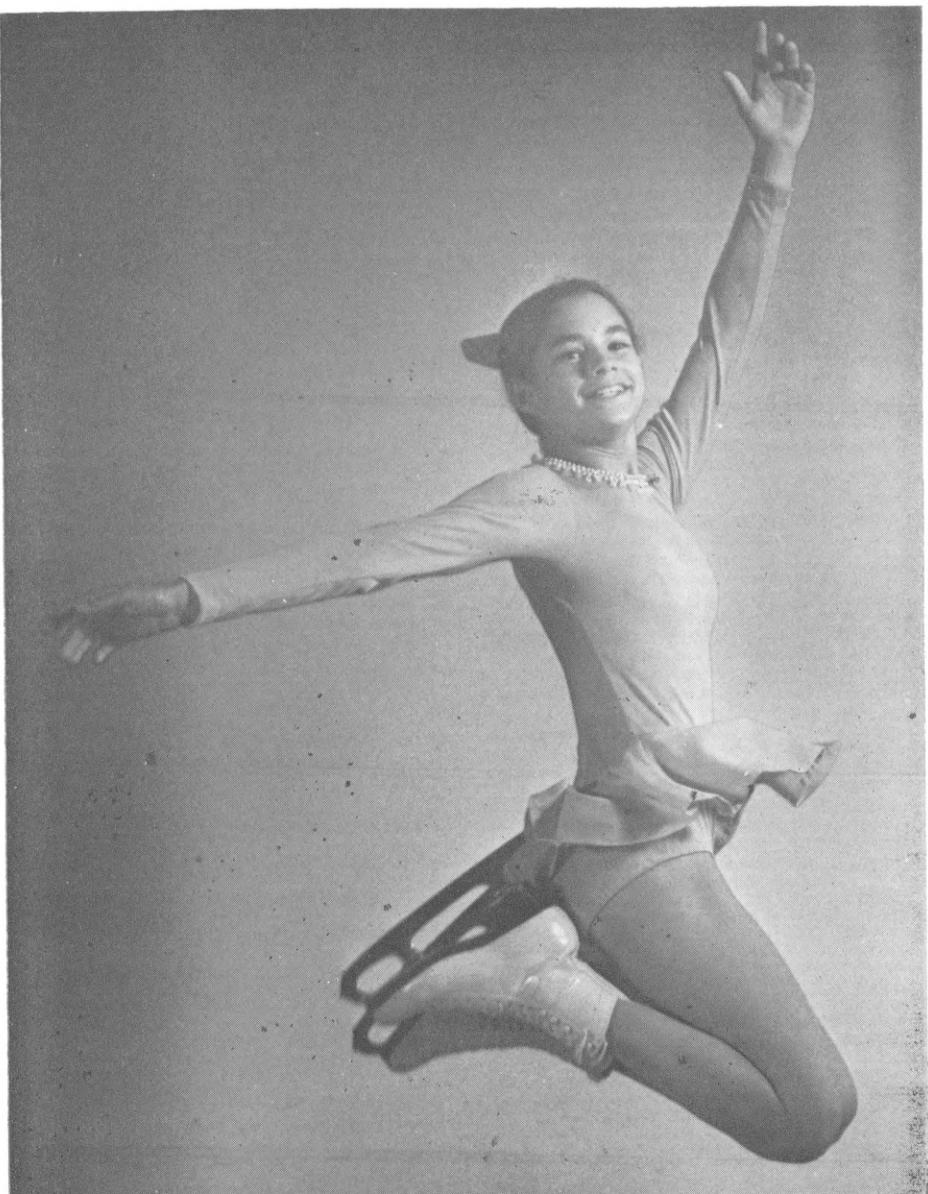
Four of Pan Am selectees in swimming broke a total of 10 records this year.

Ron Rice became the first Rochester Institute of Technology swimmer to earn All-American honors, placing 11th in the 200-yard freestyle event at the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III Swimming Championships at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

All-American honors are awarded to the top 12 finishers in each event. In addition, Rice set two school records, in the 100-yard freestyle with a time of 48.9 seconds, which is also a new American Deaf standard and in the 500-yard freestyle, with a time of five minutes, 6.2 seconds. Ron also set three other American Deaf marks



After having been a coach and teacher at Virginia School for the Deaf for the past 11 years, ROCCO DEVITO, JR., left VSD for a new position at new Whitney Young High School in Chicago, Ill., where he is physical education director, head basketball coach and head football coach.



SHARON ANN DROR is a 14-year-old of stunning dedication. Determined to be a champion skater, Sharon practices her craft five hours a day, six days a week at the ice rink in Santa Monica, California, where she and her family live. A B student in regular classes at Lincoln Junior High, Sharon has found ice skating a doorway out of the isolation that a handicap such as deafness can bring. She is glorious as she twirls on her blades, a tiny, perfectly balanced figure. Almost as notable is her indomitable spirit. She was featured in *Teen Magazine* for June 1975.

when he did 50-yard freestyle in 22.8, 100-yard backstroke in 58.8 and 200-yard backstroke in 2:12.2.

Phil Clarkson of Pasadena, California, a junior at California State University, Northridge, too, gained All-American honors in swimming when he placed 9th in the 200-yard butterfly in 1:58.9 (new American Deaf record) at the NCAA Division II Swimming Championships, in which his school copped the title.

Neal Arsham, of Shaker Heights, Ohio, now a NTID student at Rochester Institute of Technology, shattered four American Deaf records in three events as follows: 100-yard breaststroke in 1:06.9, 100-meter breaststroke in 1:18.5 and 200-meter individual medley in 2:31.6.

And **Cathy Mueller**, a high school student from Covina, California, has already broken Kathy Sallade's global deaf record in 200-meter backstroke, doing 2:57.6 in a 50-

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

JAPAN: The deaf are still not permitted to obtain a driver's license; however, many deaf drive cars without a license. Recently, the Japanese Parliament has agreed to investigate this matter.

Discrimination against the deaf in Japan is very serious. According to the All Japan Deaf Association, the deaf cannot obtain any insurance in excess of \$10,000, cannot establish any business and cannot inherit anything from their relatives.

INDIA: The All India Federation of the Deaf announced that it has planned to establish a national institute of women. It also urged deaf women in other countries to organize themselves into "an effective force." (Address by Kumari Surrender Saini at the World Congress).

GERMANY: The Catholic Association of the Deaf observed its 50th anniversary on May 31.

NORWAY: The printing shop owned by the Norwegian Association of the Deaf will be expanded this year. Its production was increased by 18 percent last year. Eleven of its 20 employees are deaf.

The Norwegian Athletic Association of the Deaf celebrated its 50th anniversary on August 16.

The XIII World Games for the Deaf: There will be 12 teams in basketball, 4 in women handball, 10 in women volleyball and 5 in water polo. Twenty-five soccer teams have entered but 15 of these teams must be eliminated before the remaining teams can compete in the World Games. Eleven volleyball teams will have to eliminate one of themselves before entering the Games.

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Church phone 714-894-3349

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5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
Robert J. Muller, pastor
TTY 864-2119

You are welcome to worship at . . .
**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**

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Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
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Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor
TTY (314) 725-8349

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Walter Uhlig, pastor, Phone 561-9030

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FOR THE DEAF**

205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Richard Reinap, pastor
Phone 644-9804 or 824-8968

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950

Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
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Newark, N. J. 07104
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Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF OF GREATER HARTFORD

679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF

74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF

1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF

1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Services in Dixon Chapel
77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
John M. Tubergen, leader
P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Worship Service in the Fireside Room
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Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF (Non-Denominational)

1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.

Rev. Wilber C. Huckabee, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH

3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norwall Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513

Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.

WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)

Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF (Non-Denominational)

Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.

Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa

Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.

Duane King, Minister

Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE

430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 60435

Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,

TTY 815-727-6411

All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
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121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.

An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

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Services in sign language every Thursday
night at 8:00

CALVARY CHAPEL FOR THE DEAF

Irving & E. Green Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18103
Phone (215) 435-7500

Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs.
Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter

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a.m., Every Sunday, Worship Service

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William B. Bradshaw, B.D., Ph.D., Minister

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Eugene Schick, president

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American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. #6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
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FOR THE DEAF**
c/o St. Peter's Episcopal Church
1317 Queen Emma St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
3rd and 4th Saturday of each month
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

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DEAF, INC.**
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Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

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Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

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OF THE DEAF**
4255 56th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
W. H. Woods, Sr., secretary
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Meets at Los Angeles Club of the Deaf, Inc.
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Second Thursday of each month, 10:00 a.m.
Tessie Bernstein, corresponding secretary

**THE CHARLES THOMPSON
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1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

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THE DEAF, INC.**
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Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings.
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
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Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri. Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Schulman, president
Anthony F. Sansone, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
Edward M. Kronick, treasurer

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To strengthen Jewish education and
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TTY 213-379-5973
Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secretary
22816 Miriam Way
Colton, Calif. 92324 TTY 714-783-1597
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Charles A. Campbell, secretary
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GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
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Stated Communication 3rd Friday
of the month.
Alvin R. Brother, Secretary
1845 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

WICHITA LODGE NO. 3
Stated Communication 1st Saturday
of the month.

Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
1106 Dallas, Wichita, Kans. 67217

FORT DEARBORN LODGE NO. 4
(Chicago Area)
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
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James E. Cartier, Secretary
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, Ill. 60583

T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D.C. Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday
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J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, Va. 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

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6131 Claridge Drive
Riverside, Calif. 92506

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Rd., R.D. #1
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770

* * *

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